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NUTTING'S Gents' Sack Coats, single-breasted style, very tasty.

NUTTING'S Chesterfield Business Suits
At "ilke the paper on the wall."

NUTTING'S Four-Buttoned Cutaway
Suits the Latest Agony.

NUTTING'S Prince Albert Dress Suits.

No need of getting them made to
order when such goods as ours can
be had at much lower prices than
your tailors name.

NUTTING'S Travellers' Dusters of Mohair, Linen, Duck, &c., &c., embracing a choice variety, from \$1
to \$6.

to \$6.

MITTING'S White Vests, ranging in price from \$1 to \$3.50.

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MITTING'S School Suits for Boys of all ages, finished in artistic style, and made to wear in the best manner.

made to wear in the best manner.

JUTTING'S Custom Suits, of the most faultless designs and finish, at prices as low as our high standard of workmanship will admit.

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TO-DAY, "Special Offering!"

HOSIERY DEP'T

We offer to-day 100 DOZEN LADIES' PULL REGULAR FANCY

33c!

At which price they are a "DECIDED BARGAIN!"

INVARIABLY The Leaders of Popular Prices. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

DENTISTRY.



\$8 Finest and Best Full Set.

BATTAN FUENITURE.

briages in the world BABY CARRIAGES. WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO.,

**Enormous** Reduction.

Our entire stock of

FANCY

Will be closed at

ACTUAL COST.

1000 SILK SERGE

SUN UMBRELLAS. BEST QUALITY SILK,

Choice Handles, 22 and 24 inches,

\$1.75 and \$2.00.

STATE-ST.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FOR DISEASES OF THE HORSE. IT WILL SURELY CURE

If HOOFOLINE fails in effecting a cure in any of the above Horse Diseases, the money will be cheerfully refunded. This offer is meant in good faith, and every dealer is authorized and directed to comply with it.

For sale at all drugstores and harness shops. Price, \$1.00 per can. Will be sent to any address by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of the price. For sale to the trade by all wholesale drug houses, THE HOGLE ROCK OIL CO., Prop'rs, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania,
Il open June 14, 1820. On the summit of the Alle
mies 3,230 feet above see level, or main line or
mayivania Radiroad. Pure air, unsurpassed scene
and visuable medicinal spring waters combine to
all tattractive to health and pleasure seekers
and Cottages to rent in a park of rare beauty
seeilass Music, Out-door Amusements, Hunting
Fishing, Riding and Driving, For circulars, terms
, address W. D. TYLER, Supt. LOGAN HOUSE, ALTOONA, PA.,

THE CLIFFORD, Plymouth Beach, Mass, has been newly and elaborately furnished, and will open June 19. Pronounced by the Boston press to be the most elegant and unique hotel on the Atlantic coast. Magnificent land and ocean scenery. Unrivaled facilities for yachtlag, fishing, bathing, bowling, billiards, tonnis, croquet, driving, etc. Application received until June 15 at 28 Milk-st., Roston. 1. H. SOUTHWICK, Proprietor.

THE OCEANIC. TSLES OF SHOALS, N. H.
Open mindle of June. No fles, no mosquitoes, no
due. Bren temperature. Eight miles from main
land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas,
electric bellis, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing,
bowling, billiards, nice hall, band of music. Hotel
first-class. Send for circular.

LAIGHTON BROTHERS & CO.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS, OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 12 TO OCTOBER 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

WEST END HOTEL COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT. Will Open for the Season of 1880, THURSDAY, JUNE 17th. PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Propriete

PEQUOT HOUSE AND VILLAS NEW LONDON, CONN.

Twenty-first senson. Opens June 10. For elect
and terms address H. S. CROCKER, Proprieta PLEASANT POINT HOUSE THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WI'- FAMOUS summer resort now open. It has no squal. The cost families North and South recommand it. Send or Illustrated circulars. GREENWAL & SONS, buttlond F. O.D. W. a.

Rubber Gossames Coars, tades Circulars, etc., wholesme and notatile R. T. WHELPLEY, Ill and W Lake-

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880-TWELVE PAGES.

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Glass Mouthpiece Attached.

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FINER THAN THE FINEST! LOWER THAN THE LOWEST!

The "SWEET STEPHANIAS" are the result of 14 months' application to the mprovement of an article that is destined to become the most popular of its kind as ast as their now superior merits become known. We have recently established our wn factories, furnished with all modern appliances, and we guarantee that the

Quality of the Tobacco

CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

IMPORTED CIGARETTES,

# ELEGANT FLAVOR

Of the "SWEET STEPHANIAS," which in this respect challenge the world

FREE FROM OPIUM

CLEANLINESS, HEALTH, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT, They stand ALONE and PEERLESS, while the recent

"Sweeping Reductions in Price,"

Which we have been enabled to make through the establishment of our own factories at Baltimore, Md., and our own glassworks at Brooklyn, N. Y., permit their being sold to the consumer at a price that makes them "The Cheapest Smoke in America!"

Remember that two packages of ordinary Cigarettes will choke a cigaretteholder with nicotine, and all that implies, leaving an OFFENSIVE SMELL on everything with which it comes in contact. Each "SWEET STEPHANIA" is furnished
with a fine clean glass mouthplece that condenses and retains all impurities.

To distinguish the "Sweet Stephanias" from the Stephanias, we have packed the
former, 25 packages of 20 Cigarettes each, in a

SQUARE BOX,

Instead of an oblong, as heretofore

Give them a trial, and you will discard

Sold Everywhere at Retail, and at Wholesale by All Jobbers

M. L. COHN & CO., Sole Proprietors, 15 to 27 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MERCHANT TAILORING. NO SWINDLING

**DISCOUNTS!** 

CROFT,

Tailor and Draper, Will make up Suits, &c., for strictly cash purchasors, it greatly reduced NET prices.

My stock is still large and well-assorted, and I have letermined to carry none of it over to next season. This is an opportunity for those desiring fine work-ansahip at low figures. The standard of excellence rill continue to be maintained.

Patrons will please notice that during July and ingust our Parlors will be closed at 4 p. m. daily, expet Saturdays.

REMEMBER PARLORS (UP-STAIRS),

157 South Clark-st. DENTISTRY.

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Best (RUBBER OR) \$5 VITALIZED AIR Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 138 East

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CELLULOID (Water-proof Lin-en) Collars and Cuffs retain their shape and finish through the warm-est weather. New shapes just rec'd. Govds and price list by mail. J. S. Burnes & Co., 86 Madison, Trian Builing.

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Official Programmes of the Races will be sold on the track by boys in uniform, and also on street cars prior to reaching the grounds. No others are reliable.

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Bags, Satchels, and Dressing Cases.
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BLANK BOOKS PRINTING, AND STATIONERY. J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st. large Stock, Good Work, Low Po

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A first-class Chambers' Folding Ma-chine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at



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We offer to-day a LARGE LINE of

# KILT SUITS

\$1.50 per Suit! Which is just HALF PRICE.

300 METROPOLITAN JEROME SUITS

BLUE, BROWN, AND BLACK. At \$7.00!

Former Prices, \$9.50, \$10, and \$10.50!

150 BOYS' BLUE CHEVIOT

to 10 years, warranted full Indigo. We propose to close out this line of Suits At \$5.00!

Which is a Great Bargain. **Wonderful Bargains** 

NEXT THIRTY DAYS!

tell you where it is.

MINER, BEAL&HACKETT. W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

THE FIRST RACES

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

Summer Running Meeting First Day, Saturday, June 19, 1880.

FOUR GREAT RACES. LARGE LIST OF ENTRIES

RACES COMMENCE AT 2:30 P. M. MADISON-ST. CARS DIRECT TO THE GROUNDS TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME. FIRST RACE-"The Inaugural Rush."
Purse \$500, for all ages, \$50 of which to second;

miles

1. M. Young enters b. f. Beatitude.

2. I. Stapies enters ch. m. Florence Payne.

3. G. W. Bowen & Co. enter ch. c. One Dime.

4. J. A. Grinstead enters b. f. Listunas.

5. W. J. Hill & Co. enter ch. c. Jim Malone.

6. M. Young enters ch. g. Bancroft.

7. L. Whitney enters ch. g. Macedonicus.

8. J. H. & T. W. Sunner enter br. c. Renown.

9. Geo. Gill enters b. f. Sistova.

10. G. B. Morris enters b. h. Long Taw.

11. Wiley Bucklos enters b. c. Headlight.

SECOND RACE-- "The Ladies" Stakes." For 2-year-old fillies: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfelt, with Wadded, \$100 of which to second, \$60 to third; \$( of mile.

1. H. P. McGrath enters b. f. Lucy Walker.

2. Whey Buckles enters b. f. Babee.

3. Goo. W. Bowen & Co. enter b. f. Waif.

4. J. A. Grinstead enters b. f. by Tom Bowling.

5. McIntyre & Swiney enter b. f. Lizzte S.

6. J. W. Hunt Reynolds enters b. f. Dodette.

7. Whistew Bros. enter b. f. Oak Grove Rose.

THIRD RACE-"The Haverly Theatre Stakes." For B-year-olds that did not win prior to Juda's, year-olds that did not win prior to Jun I, 1899; senirance, play or pay with 570 added, 200 of which to second a control mile heats.

Wiley Buckles enters ch. g. Bug Medicine.

Yiley Buckles enters ch. g. Gen. Rowett.

1. J. B. Randail & Co. enter b. c. Big Heary.

1. J. McGibben enters br. c. Virgil Lear.

5. Jas. K. Evans whiers b. c. Chris boyle.

6. J. Carter enters ch. c. Brooklyn.

7. Geo. Haykes enters b. c. J. H. Haverly.

8. W. C. McGarvet & Co. enter ch. c. Boulevard.

9. A. Keen Richards enters b. c. Longtime.

M. J. B. Malone enters br. c. Duke of Kent.

11. R. H. Owens enters br. c. Kinkead.

FOURTH RACE--Hurdle Purse. 200, \$50 of which to second, \$25 to third; 2 miles, or 8 hurdles; weiter weights; 40 pounds added to the for age. eight for age. 1. Jno. Grayer enters ch. g. Cannon. 2. M. Welsh enters ch. g. Capt. Frank! 3. G. B. Morris enters ch. g. Frank Sh

GUNS, &c.

E. E. EATON, GUNS AMMUNITION,

FISHING TACKLE AND CUTLERY, VICTOR BABY FOOD.



## PRESIDENTIAL.

The Interest of the Democracy Now Centering on Cincinnati.

John Kelly Promptly Interviewed upon His Arrival There Yesterday.

He Journeys West to Break the Pertinacious Sammy, or Bolt.

another of Tilden's Games Reported from a New York Source.

He Is Believed to Hold in Check Over One-Third the Con-

The Indiana Supreme Court Gives Hendricks a Powerful Lift,

Time of the State

Republicans Doing Good Work in the Distribution of Documents.

The Three Chicago Congressmen Find Their Way Back Home.

During the Last Ses-Their Opinions as to the Presidential

What They Did for This City

Delegates on Their Way to Cincinnati-The Local De-

ince-Policy of the

BOSS KELLY.

duty:
Correspondent—"Mr. Kelly, you must be aware that the success of the approaching Democratic Convention depends, so far as the public is con-cerned, upon the attitude you and your

iends shall assume. Come you for peace, or me you for war?" Cor.—"Which answer implies a support of samuel J. Tilden should the Convention renomi-

Kelly-"No; I speak not only for myself, but for hundreds—nay, thousands—of the truest and best Democrats in the State of New York. We will never support Mr. Tilden at the polls. We come here representing a vital question, and shall contest it before the Committee on Credentials. If defeated there, we shall contest it in the Convention; if defeated there by the machinations of Tilden's friends, I say, again, we

CONTEST IT AT THE POLLS. There were two Conventions at Syracuse, one of which we claim was regular, honest, and in accordance with the customs of the Democratic party. The other was controlled by Tilden and his machine. Yet we made overtures to that Convention which were rejected. We intend to and feel justified in appealing to the National Convention. We are sustained by the Democracy of every Assembly District in the County of New York and in many of the rural districts. Such life-long and distinguished Democrats as Amasa life-long and distinguished Democrats as Amasa J. Parker. Dewitt C. West, Judge Comstock, William W. Wright. Erastus Brooks, Judge Buger, and scores of like names familiar in State and National politics sustain our delegation in its contest against the tools of Samuel J. Tilden." Cor.—"But has not Mr. Tilden an equally long list of distinguished Democrats in his follow-

Kelly-"No; Mr. Tilden is an old man, nearly 70 years of age.
HE HAS NO POLITICAL PUTURE. He has few or no political friends."

Cor.—" Yet his workers here claim that he can

Cor.—"Yet his workers here claim that he can carry New York nothwithstanding your and Tammany's opposition. Is that true?"

Kelly—"It is not. Mr. Tilden cannot carry New York without the vote of New York County. He did not do so in 1878, when we all gave him an earnest support. Then he came into New York County 25,000 behind, but we gave him \$4,000 majority, and that is how he came to carry New York State by 29,000 or 20,000 majority."

Cor.—"Suppose then, Mr. Kelly, that Tilden is defeated here, will he give the nominee his supdefeated here, whi he gives the caperiones with him it matters little whether he supports or opposes the nominee of this Convention. I say, again, he is an old man without any political future, whose followers are attached by no ties of friendship, and who will leave him at once if this Convention refuses to put him at the head of the ticket."

Cor.—"In the event of the Convention recognizing your delegation, what action will you take?"

Kelly—" We stand ready to pledge curselves to support any man whom the Convention may name, save and except Samuel J. Tilden."

Cor.—" It is said that you and your friends are pledged to Mr. Seymour?"

Kelly—"No; we are pledged to no man. We have no candidate, shall present no candidate. We believe this is the grand opportunity presented the Democratic party

TO RECOVER THE PRESIDENCY
from the Republicans. We are for union, and harmony, and success. The nomination of any true Democrati nearn success."

Cor.—"Do you believe Mr. Seymour will accept a nomination if it is given him?"

Kelly—" In view of the letter to Mayor Sprigg, I hardly know whether he would or not. But the Convention should make no mistake. If it should nominate Mr. Seymour, and he abould decline, I believe it would be disastrous. I may say just here, however, that it is hardly possible for the delegates to go uninformed as to the situation in New York State. By Monday there will be five or six bundred of the wealthy, and respectable, and active Democrats of the State here. Every one of them will condirm what I say: that the nomination of Tilden foreshadowed the loss to the party of New York, without which Electoral vote it is conceded

NO DEMOCRAT CAN IN ELECTED.

New York is assentially a Democratic State, and nothing but the nomination of Tilden can jeopardize her certain majority. Why, in passing through the State on the way here, at all the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRICK NO. 1. PLAYED BY THE INDIANA DES

quickly shut up the Judge with the Information that there was

A REPORTER PRESENT."

The Judge and no more in regard to the case, but, turning immediately to the reporter, asked: "Are you on the Sentine!" "No, sir, I'm not on the Sentine! but on the Ness, and have just been looking after the case." The answer was very unpleasant to the entire party, and the Ness man was immediately and earnestly solicited to say nothing about the decision.

This incident shows that the political effect of it was upon the mind of at least one Judge of the Court. The decision comes, too, at a time to be most helpful to ex-Gov. Hendricks at Cincinnati. By means of it Indiana will still hold its election in October, an additional reason to be urged why Gov. Hendricks should be nominated. Whether the Court had the Governor's chance in mind when it utered its decision may never be known, but it is certainly a remarkable coincidence that it was rendered just when it could best be used by his followers at Cincinnati. Among fair-minded men, who desire to see honest elections, there is but one opinion touching the Court's action, and, for the purpose of giving expression to public soutiment, a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, is called for to-morrow evening at the wigwam.

THE DECISION.

The Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—The Supreme Court this morning overthrew the constitutional amendment changing the time of holding election for State officers from Outober to the second Tuesday in November. The opinion of the Court was rendered by Judge Biddel, Judges Hablewai.

This Court finds that it requires at least a majority of all the votes cast at the same election as follows:

This Court finds that it requires at least a majority of all the votes cast at the same election.

and reviews the history of the act rully, closus as follows:

This Court finds that it requires at least majority of all the votes cast at the same election to ratify a constitutional amendment. When hold that as the act of March 10, 1879, is diffective in not providing for the count of the agreement number of votes cast throughout of State on the day of election, or in not providing some means to find out the who number of votes cast by which it mighe learned what proportion the number cast favor of the ratification bore to the whole numbers. There is no source from which this Courcan ascertain whether the amendment receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election out the State, and, as there were by law office to elect at the same time in the various courties, it must be presumed that

OTHER VOTES

than those for or against the amendment we

than those for or against the amerdment were cast at the same time. From the peculiar ballots used in voting upon the amerdment many electors may have voted No and Yes upon the question of the amerdment, which votes would not be counted. Such, also, would be counted in estimating the whole number of electors voting. It is also held that the Constitution must remain as it was before the amendment was submitted until it shall affirmatively appear that the amendment is ratified. As it does not thus affirmatively appear, we must hold that the firmatively appear, we must hold that

ING y Pure.

ZER ZER

SALES.

RSHEIM & CO., ED SALE lated Ware ing at 10 o'clock, dolph-st. Sets, Casters, POORS, &c., &c.

acturers' Agents, Household Goods d Friday

DOLPH-ST. er Sets, Brussels and mos, Lounges, Deska also holds that if the whole number of cast at a given election should be less than hole number of the electors of the State, interpreted, the latter number being the itutional guide, would govern. The former, go only the authority of legislative action to number cast, might bear a very consider proportion to the whole number of electithe State.

The opinion of this Court, the consequence and in argument of this decision can at the consequence of the state.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELBYVILLE, Ind., June 18.—Thorough Indigpo pervadue all classes to night at the den of the Supreme Court in setting aside the
itiutional supendments which were ratified
to-day. The decision is looked upon as
ly a Democratic action calculated to give
at the October election. It has so aroused
tepublicans that renewed energy and action
to thrown into the campaign and will work

REPUBLICAN WORK.

REPUBLICAN WORK.

DISTRIBUTING DOCUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Under the energotic supervision of Secretary McPherson the work of the Republican Congressional Committee for the coming campaign is being rapidly pinnined and systematized. A good deal of preliminary work has already been done. Within a lew days a list of campaign documents will be ready for circulation. Demands for documents are pouring in rapidly, and the correspondence with the Committee from all parts of the country has already assumed large proportions, dishough very few Congressional nominations are system and the latters received are of the most cheering character, and indicate that the campaign will be a most enthusiastic one on the part of the Republicans. Among the etters received to-day was one from a gentleman in Indiana, who desires a supply of documents to distribute. The writer says that he has always been a Democrate hitherto, but that he has become thoroughly disgusted with the ourse of the Democratic party. At the last dection he did not vote at all. He declares that he has made up his mind to act with the Republican party hereafter, and do all he can to produce its success.

ONE GREECT OF THE COMMITTEE

ONE OBJECT OF THE COMMITTEE is to raise money, and a committee has been appointed to cooperate with a similar committee on the part of the National Committee, which is to meet in New York July 1. The Congressional Committee, which did very important work in accurring the success in Oregon, have sent some 8,000 for the purchase of campaign documents, arpenses of speakers, and other incidentals, to that State. The returns from Oregon are much culler even than have hitherto reported. The chairman of the Oregon Republican State Committee telegraphs here that the majority of the interest is 1,000, the largest majority ever even in that State to the Republicans. The Republicans have a majority of five on joint ballot a the Legislature, which insures the election of United States Senator to succeed Grover, whose term expires March 4, 1883.

BOUND FOR CINCINNATI.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—A number of mocratic Congressmen left for Cincinnati toto. Some were willing to express their views to the nomination before starting. Myers, of liana, for instance, thought if Seymour was minuted he would be opposed by Tilden, and defeated in New York. Myers thought Bayle would be accepted by the West, but believes Donald would be the strongest that could be de. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, like most of Southern men who want to win and care little who the candidate is, said the South who the candidate is, said the South
aid help to elect any man that
a nominated, but he seemed to
fer Seymour. Field, he thought, would make
rong run. Bright, of Tennessee, did not
ak the Convention would do wisely to nomiaink the Convention would do wisely to nominate an Rastern man, and evidently inclined to Western soft-money candidate. Covert, of few York, was very certain that Tilden could at control the Convention and nominate the middate. He seemed to think that Randall mill at Gramerov Park, Beck is prostood well at Gramercy Park. Beck is pro-nonneed for Seymour and Thurman. Atkins thought Seymour would make a strong run, but believes the logic of events pointed to McDon-ald. It is very evident from an access ourgivings

in his bonnet.

Frank Hurd favored Thurman, but he himself is a hopeful aspirant for the Vice-Presidential nomination, but he keeps quiet. All the Democrata insist that if Seymour was nominated it be by acclamation and with a hurrah.

be by acclamation and with a hurrah.

Speaker Randall went to New York City before going to Cincinnati, to secure, it is said, if
possible, the last will and testament of Tilden,
but that, according to Cincinnati advices, is not
to be executed at present, and if it becomes
necessary to make it, Payne, of Ohio, is to be
residuary legates. Dispatches from Cincinnati
say in fact that Tilden controls more than a
third of the Gonvention, and can thus hold in
check the two-thirds rule, and perhaps dictate
the nomination. PRINSYLVANIANS.

pannyti.vanians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Prittsburg, Pa., June 18.—Speaker Randall, Abram S. Howitt, Richard Vaux, and a number of other Democratic leaders, passed through the city this evening on their way to Cincinnati to attend the National Convention. All of them talked more or less, but grave utterance to very little that was not already known. Mr. Randall says he is first, lust, and all the time for Tilden, whose nomination he predicts on the first or second ballot. Hewitt says he will work for the "Sage of Gramercy," who, he thinks, has a very good chance, but may not get the nomination, as he is not working for it, and is leaving it entirely to the party to grant him whatever justice they think beat. Mr. Hewitt and: "I don't know exactly what answer to make to that. Tilden is a personal friend of mine, and if I say I am not it will be taken as a declaration of war: while if I say I am it would look as if I don't appreciate the fact that THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES

In the way of his nomination. I believe him to be thoroughly honest, and as true as steel, but his health is somewhat broken. Then there are many other meet in the party who will be pushed for the nomination, and may be we will have some durk horses. He may withdraw before the organization of the Convention. This is not positive, remember. I only say he may do so."

Mr. Vaux said there was no telling what the outcome of the Convention would be, but his party proposed to do all in their power for Tilden. While he didn't think Pennsylvania was a unit, Tilden would got a majority of the votes on the first ballot.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, had been mentioned for Tilden's Chairman. Mr. Vaux said that Seymour would suit him for a candidate, but he did not think he would accept.

Police-Commissioner Morrison, of New York City, said that his delegation consisted of about larty members, including Abram S. Hewitt, Sheriff Peter Bowe. Senator Fox, Commissioner McLean, David Gilden, and Emanuel B. Hart. They were the "aimon pure" Democr

"How many votes will you east for him?"

"THE FULL STRENGTH

of the State, 70 votes. We will cast the vote of
the State as a unit, and the Chairman will not
receive it in any other way."

"Is Keely going to be admitted to the Convention?"

"Well, he is laboring under a kind of a pleasant delusion that he will be received, but he will
find out differently. What right has he got to
get in?"

Not being able to answer the question, the
reporter propounded one in regard to Kelly's
following in New York. "He is losing ground
every day." Morrison replied, "and will soon
have no supporters left. He won't hurt us
very tadiy this fall."

The Pittaburg delegation will leave to-morrow
evening. There is a strong Soymour seatiment
among them, with Bayard or Hancock for second choice. many votes will you east for him?"

cong them, with Bayard or Hancock for secdenoted thic, of Georgia, was among those who
seed through the city to-night en route to Cinmati. Speaking in reference to the Demorice stuation he said that so far as he was conried he was for the nominee whoever he
ght be. He thought a large majority of the
riv in Georgia, and probably in all of the other
tiven Georgia, and probably in all of the other
tiven Statos, favored Tilden, whom he felt
andent would receive the nomination.

IOWA DELEGATES.

BULLEGATES.

BULLEGAT

THE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The few Democratic Senators and Representatives who remained in Washington until to-day are greatly
disquieted by the contradictory reports regarding Gov. Seymour. Most of them settled down
yesterday in the belief that Mr. Seymour would
accept the Cinclinati nomination. That belief
has been rudely shaken by intelligence received
to-day. Some manifestations of impatience at
what is called Mr. Seymour's coyness are already
visible. Said a Democratic Congressman to a
Tribural correspondent this syening: "If Seymour means to accept, why does he not say so?
The Convention is only four days off, and if he
is going to decline he ought to let it be known so
that some combination against Tilden can be
formed before the Convention meets. The first
anybody will know the Tilden men will have
sverything fixed." The Democratic fear of Tilden among Congressmen is a genuine one. The
objection to him is my no means based solely on
the ground that he cannot, unite the party in
New York. Within the last day or two a very
prominent Democrat has been heard to indulge prominent Democrat has been heard to indulge in the following line of remarks regarding Til-den's candidacy. In substance be said: "Mr. Tilden would not be an acceptable candidate, for several reasons. The split in New York I should not regard as of vital consequence, but if Tilden were nominated I should have to go on the stump and denounce as a liar every man who as-

serted that
TILDEN HAD A GUILTY ENOWLEDGE
of those cipher dispatches, and yet feel perfectly sure that Tilden knew all about them. I
should have to denounce as an infamous scoundrel and slanderer any man who declared that
Tilden, as Trustee of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, took and converted to his own use \$100,000
of bonds belonging to that corporation, although
I know he did. I would be in the same dilema in
regard to his income-tax and other matters.
No. Til den would not be an acceptable candidate."

regard to his income-tax and other matters. No. Tilden would not be an acceptable candidate."

Senator Jones, of Florida, who still remains in the city, stated to-night that the Democrats were becoming disgussed with the conduct of ex-Gov. Seymour. They think that, owing to the present condition of affairs, it is his duty to state squarely and without reserve just what his intentions are, and not stand in the way of other good men who would willingly enter the race for the nomination.

ANOTHER SLY CAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The latest report as to what Tilden will do is devilish sly. It is attributed to a well-known Democrat who took a leading part in the Democratic canvass of 1876, and who was at Gov. Tilden's house Wednesday evening. This Democrat says Tilden has prepared a letter decilings to be a candidate, and has placed it in the hands of his friends now at Cincinnati, or on their way there, with the design that they shall use it as a basis for negotiations looking to the unanimous renomination of Mr. Tilden for the office of President. As soon as this result has been secured the understanding is said to be, that the letter or document shall be publicly produced and Mr. Tilden's refusal to accept a second nomination shall be formally and conclusively made known. The opinion is expressed that Mr. Tilden in this matter has placed himself entirely in the hands of his friends, who have poss-ssion of the paper in question. That is too good, but will not be likely to catch any Tilden delegate, for suppose when the nomination was once given him Sammy should forget all about his letter, or say he knew no more about it than he did of the ciphers, and gratefully accept? The game is too transparent.

ciphers, and gratefully accept? The game is too transparent.

THURMAN AND FRIENDS.

Special Departs to The Chicage Tvibune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—Senator Thurman, accompanied by Senator Pendleton and John G. Thompson, arrived in this city to-day, and has been in consultation with several of the leading members of the party, including the Hon. George F. Hoadley and J. H. Wade. It is understood that all these gentlemen swore allegiance to the Senator, together with about twenty members of the Ohio delegation, who arrived in compliance with a request of John G. Thompson. It is quite svident that the meeting to-day has had the effect of stimulating the friends of the Senator with new hope, and to-night it is believed that the delegation will stand by him so long as there is hope, before falling to pieces. Senator Thurman will repair to his residence to-morrow, where he will remain until the Convention has concluded its labors. To-morrow a large delegation will leave for Cincinnati. A large motto will be carried by them representing a large red bandana.

press representatives, and others. The arrangements are very similar to those in Chicago. The Western Associated Press and New York Associated Press will have tables to the left of the President on the platform, the Western Union Telegraph office being in the corridor on that side of the building. The National Press Assoside of the building. The National Press Association is placed on the south side of the platform, adjacent to its telegraph office. Seats for 180 actual working representatives of the daily newspapers will be given in front of the platform, while in the galleries next to the stage 240 newspaper men who do not send dispatches will have seats. On the terraced seats in the back part of the stage will be ladies and distinguished guests.

So far there is no complaint about the plans for issuing tickets to spectators, and apparently there are no movements to pack the hall with claquers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE TICKET AND DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.
RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday was the largest ever held in North Carolina. Two thousand delegates were in attendance. No hall being large enough to hold them, they met in the Capitol Square in the open air.
Called to order by S. A. Ashe, Chairman of the

Called to order by S. A. Ashe, Chairman of the State Committee, John Graham was elected Permanent President, Gov. Jarvis was renominated over Fowle and Scales by a small majority on the first ballot. This was made unanimous.

On the first ballot for Lieutenant-Governor, Julian S. Carr was thought to be nominated over James L. Robinson (present incumbent), Thomas Holl, and Kerr Craig, but their being confusion, another cell was made and Robinson was rest. another call was made, and Robinson was nom-inated.

another call was made, and Robinson was nominated.

All the other incumbents were renominated without serious opposition except for Auditor-General. W. P. Roberts was nominated.

The delegates to Cinciunati are W. T. Dortch, Thomas Ruffin, A. M. Weddell, J. S. Henderson. Alternates—Wharton J. Green, T. L. Clengman, L. M. Long, Charles R. James.

The delegates were not instructed, but are favorable to Seymour, with a second choice for Rayard.

The Convention took no action about the two-thirds rule at Cinciunati. thirds rule at Cincinnati.

There are no Tilden men among the entire delegation.

The Electors-at-large are Gen. James M.
Leach and Fablus H. Busbee.

CHICAGO CONGRESSMEN.

CHICAGO CONGRESSMEN.

THE BON. WILLIAM ALDRIGH,
member of Congress from the First Congressional District, returned from Washington yesterday and was called upon last evening by a representative of The Tribune at his residence, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-first street. The First District Representative was looking exceedingly well, albeit he appeared, and subsequently stated he was, somewhat tired after the burry and worry incident to the closing of the session, and, more especially, after the physical shaking-up he had received on one of those new fast mail trains. He received the reporter in his usual kindly way, however, and was readily induced to give his impressions of the session just closed and certain other subjects on which the public mind is interested, if not agritated.

"Did Congress accomplish as much, Mr. Aldrich, in your opinion, as it ought to have done?"

"No, sir; it did not. Several things were left undone that ought to have been done, but the country could hardly expect much better from a body in which the obstructionists are in the lead. We managed to get through the appropriation bills and a few other important measures,—the Immediate-Transportation bill, for instance,—but on the whole it was not a very profitable session."

By the way, does the General Appropriation bill provide for the depressions of the session."

I wanted to see passed, and that was the bill to simplify and reform

"The bill over which Frye and Conger had their little difference of opinion a few days ago?"

"The same. And I think Frye told the truth, too, in what he stated there on the floor. I regard the refusal on the part of the axtreme tariff men to vote as entirely unjustifiable. Another thing that Congress ought to have done was to pass a bill for counting the Electoral votes. But they attempted to pass a partisan measure that they could use just as they pleased, and of course no Republican could vote for it."

"While they refused to vote for the Edmunds bill, which is generally regarded as fair to everybody, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir. The Democracy, in my judgment, positively refused to vote for a bill which was regarded as perfectly fair towards the two parties, or, as there seems to be another party in the field now, towards the three parties."

"Did the L.-T. bill go through in satisfactory shape?"

"Oh yes; passed both Houses, and was spproved by the President."

"WHAT ABOUT TROSE NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS of which we have heard so much? Do they in any way orippie the bill?"

"Not at ali. They did tack on a good many amendments in the Senate, and Mr. Beck, who had charge of the bill, rather than fight them let them go in. One of those amendments made the bill apply to some sixty or seventy ports which do very little business, and which have no needs of its provisions. If was thought that the chief object of the amendment was to provide for the appointment of a lot of new officers, and thus, indirectly, to kill the bill. But we finally incorporated another amendment which made this one of no force. It was to this effect: That the sixty or seventy poleces mentioned should not have the benefit of the I-T bill unless they are already provided with an Appraiser and Collector, or, as the latter is frequently called, a Surveyor. This cuts off all hopes of any additional chief officers and destroys what would have been a very serious objection to the bill."

"

any additional chief officers and destroys what would have been a very serious objection to the bill."

"As finally passed, does the bill give what the importers asked for?"

"As I understand it, it meets all the objects at which the importers were aiming. It removes the hindrances and the delays incident to the transportation of goods in bond under previously-existing regulations and cuts off a very large part of the expenses. It accomplishes all, in my judgment, that can be accomplished with safety to the revenue."

"Passing to the subject of National politics, Mr. Aldrich, what do you think of THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS"

"Passing to the subject of National politics, Mr. Aldrich, what do you think of THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS?"

"I was pleased and rejoiced the moment I heard of them. Garfield has been one of my favorits all along. Two or three years ago one of your TRIBUNE men asked me who I thought promised to make the best candidate for President, and I told him James A. Garfield. I had learned to admire him as one man seldom admires another. Honesty shows itself in his countenance. He will mest you at all times with that frank, honest, outspoken expression that ties you to him. And then he is a man of wonderful ability, ability which has made him recognized as the Republican leader in the House, and won for him the wholesome respect even of the Democrats. We had an instance of his cleverness during the past session when he downed Townshend, of Illinois, by remarking that after that gentleman's indecent exposure of his person he was content to let him alone. Nothing more was necessary, and Townshend wasn't heard of again for a week or more.

"You regard the ticket, then, as a strong one?"

"I do. I think any ticket is a strong one that will draw all the votes of the pastr. as this one

"You regard the ticket, then, as a strong one?"

"Ido. I think any ticket is a strong one that will draw all the votes of the party, as this one will. It unites all elements,—the Grant people, the will. It unites all elements,—the Grant people, the Blaine people, the Sherman people, the Washburne people, the Independents, the "Scratchers," and all others. The nomines for Vice-President is admitted beyond all peradventure to be a good man. There was a little deubt on the part of some as to the wisdom of his selection, because he was supposed to be a very strong partisan. But those who know him best—men of both parties—do not besitate to pronounce him a first-class man. I have been assured by men who met him during the Gubernatorial campaign last fall in New York that there was more business in him than they had ever met anywhere."

"You have doubtless observed that the Democrats have commenced."

crats have commenced

anywhere."
"You have doubtless observed that the Democrats have commenced
THEIR CONGENIAL TASK OF MUD-SLINGING?"
"Oh, res. There is a desperate effort to throw mud at Garfield. But the mud don't stick at all. There isn't a man in the Democratic party who knows him who would favor this barbarous sort of warfare if there was anything else they could do. But there isn't anything else they could do. And they are foolishly trying to break the force of the wonderful zeal and entinessaw with which his nomination was received by the people. The old charges against him have been resurrected from the contempt to which they were once consigned, but nobody is affected by them. They were thoroughly erricided long ago, and don't fire off well at this late day. Garfield may perhaps have been mistaken in some things he did, but everybody who knows the facts knows that he did just what any other honest man would have done, and nobody dares to question the integrity of his intentions."

"What do you think the Democrats will do at their side-show next west?"

"I give it up. But if don't make much difference what they do. We have a ticket that is going to win. I see they are talking a sood deal about 8eymour, but I don't apprehend that it means anything. Why, he's hardly got encural vitality to go through a canvass, and he apparent the knows he cannot undertake. The Democratic in Washington—those who won't sacrifice truth and decency—admit that Garfield was the best man we could moninate. Several of them talked with me about it, and if was apparent that his nomination was a cruel disappointment to them. They must be the the sum to the islentes teanes this fall. But this class i

THE TRIBUNK, would like to know
YOUR OWN POSITION
as regards a renomination to Congress?"
"I said some time ago that I didn't care to enter the contest for another nomination."
"There is an impression, or something more, that you have since modified that statement, and expressed a willingness to run."
"I haven't changed my mind on the subject."
"But if a nomination should come without solicitation—"

and expressed a willingness to run."

"I haven't changed my mind on the subject."

But if a nomination should come without solicitation—"

"It's a pretty safe rule," interrupted the gentleman, "not to attempt to cross a stream till you get to it. I simply say now, as I said before, that I decline to enter into a contest for another nomination. I said so some time ago, and I haven't changed my mind in regard to it."

And further than this the Representative from the First District said not.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE R. DAVIS, of the Second District, returned from Washington last night, and shortly after his arrival was called upon at his West Side residence by a TRIBUNK commissioner. The Colonal pleaded fatigue as a bar to any interview; and it was only with the understanding that the questions of the reporter were to take a general range that he consented to contribute to the world's stock of political information and statecraft. Under the circumstances, the proper thing to do was to ask:

"How does Garfield take in Washington?"

"Admirably well. The Republicans are united on him, and there is not the slightest doubt in my mind of his election."

"Then you consider that the campaign in Washington has opened?"

"Certainly. But, in my opinion, some of Mr. Garfield's friends are taking an unwise and uncalled-for step, and that is, they have opened the campaign on the defensive. There is no occasion for it. Mr. Garfield's district and State have stood by him all alone, and for this reason he needs no vindication."

"How do the Grant men, as far as you have observed, take their defeat?"

"Very quietly. They are solid, with here and there an insignificent, exception, which has no following, for the nominee."

"The most of those with whom I talked seemed to favor Saymour, though here and these a few expressed their preference for Tilden. It is extremely difficult to say what the Democrats will do at their Convention, and for this reason it is idle to speculate on results. With Seymour out of the way. Cinolinati will offer i

PRACTICALLY SPRAKING, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

provement it needs, and roort to Congress next winter. The Government has been spending money quite freely in impring the navigation of the Schuylkill River above palladelphia, and the Charles River above Bosto, I think it is high time the Government DID SOMETHING FOR THE IMPROVACENT OF OUR RIVER, and when the subject was under conderation before the Committee on Appropriation I made an exhaustive argument showing the annual value of the commerce that is transacted to the bosom of our narrow and not over framely stream.

an exhaustive argument value of the commerce that is transacted at the bosom of our marrow and not over frament stream.

"Is it likely that a branch mint will be established here?"

"That is hard to tell, All the cities on the Missiscippi Valley are anxious to secure a mint, and each one has made labored arguments in its own behaff. At the next assion the Committee will make a report and submit all the syldanes which was presented. Alex Sephens, one of the prominent members of the Committee, is in favor of extablishing three branches, "St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago, but this is out of the question, with a proper presentation of all the facts in her favor, chicago may yet walk on with the prize."

"It presents that after you have taken a rest you will look after your remeet."

"YES; I shall He A CANDIDATE.

My friends give me every assurance of support. They tell me they are satisfied with my record. I have endeavored as far at possible to carry out their wishes."

"Do you anticipate any hostility from those who opposed your advocacy of Gen. Grant for the third terms."

"Nothing of any moment, except from the chronic grumblers, and they would be opposed to me anyhow, because they could not be astisfied with anybody. I honestly believe in Gen. Grant. The party decreed in favor of Gen. Garfield, and I am too good a Republican to set myself up in opposition to its judgment. I can support Mr. Garfield with just as much enthusiasm as any Blaine man, or Sherman man, or Edminds man, or anybody else, and, should I receive the nomination, I have not get the slightest dome yesterday afternoon from Washington."

HIRAN BARBER,

member of Congress from the Third District, arrived home yesterday afternoon from Washington with the following conjudrum:

"What do you think of a Democratic Congression and the Bernalmon of Gen. Garfield seem to strike in Washington?" sixed the reporter.

A.—"Very well, indeed. Garfield is universally belowed in the House. And nothing has so generally pleased the Republican party. Of course th

"Of whom do they speak for President mostly?"

"The Democratic talk in Washington upon that subject is briefer than upon almost anything cles. The general feeling is in Washington that he is in to stay, and that he expects to win. Sam Tilden, with his organizing ability, would be an awfully strong man."

"Could we carry New York against him?"

"I don't see why Gen. Gardeld can't carry New York if any man can. His record on the National financial questions is certainly A 1. He understands the history of the finances of this country asthoroughly as probably any other man. He has a just and comprehensive views of the necessificatof the present time, and of the future, as any one of our leading men. The fact of it is, that Gen. Gardeld knows more about the actual operations of our Government, in my opinion, than any man Hybig. He has had an education in the House as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that has rendered him perfectly familiar with all the financial legislation of the country for the past afteen years, add-certainly New York will have no hesitation instanding by such a man. He is the peer of any in the land. A man of real greatness, and who has won all his laurels by actual merit alone."

a man. It will elect Garfield, sure."
"Where is the flelegate from?" asked the re-

telling him there's no show for success with such a man. It will elect Garfield, sure."

"Where is the delegate from?" asked the reporter.

"Kansas, I believe," said Col. Baldwin.

Now the Colchel was mistaken. It was Mr. Frank A. Harman, of Bloomington, Neb., to whom he had been talking, and when The Thra
UNE man came in the Hon. William Reddick, of Ottawa, another'delegate to Cincinnati, was laying down the lawko Harman.

"I have fallen, into a regular hornets' nest," said Mr. Harman to the reporter. "Col. Baldwin, I believe it is, has just been giving me fits because I am for Tidden. This is a Seymour camp that I have fallen-sint."

The reporter uodded assent.

"I am in favor of giving Bill Morrison a complimentary vote," said Mr. Reddick. "I am not in favor of springing Seymour's name on the Convention at onbe. I believe in doing it gradually. First see what strengths the other fellows develop. Hilmois will vote as a unit, and I rather guess Seymour has the majority of the delegation. At least that seems to be the impression. I don't know that any nomination will be made at all without first consulting the New York delegation, and no man will be nominated at Cheinnati whom Mr. Tilden doesn't like. I know Bill Morrison. I have known him for twenty years, and I have served in the Lexislature with him, and any man who'll the in politics will lie in religion. Both are the same thing. Bill Morrison is a good man, but he has always acted upon policy."

Mr. Reddick subsided, and Mr. Harman said:

"Tilden will have over 250 votes when he goes into Convention, and those 250 votes will be stand-bys. They will cling to him through thick and thin. Why just look here: He has New York solid. He has twenty-live delegates at least in Pennsylvania. Rhode Island is solid for him. Ohlo, though instructed for Thurman. Is at heart for Tilden. There's Nevada, Nebruska, over ope-half of Masouri. Arksmass, and Kentucky, they are Milleng to him, but if Rhom is nominated he can be elecked."

"How is Kausasi" asked the reporter.

"

reporter again.

Mr. Reddick vouchsafed no answer.

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Mr. Krouskop, a Wisconsin delegate, who arrived last evening, was called upon by a Tribune reporter, but he declined to be interviewed.

C. H. Mackey and George G. Rodman, two of the lowa delegates, were at the Palmer yesterday, but they would not talk. It is understood that they are all for Tilden.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS

OFF FOR CINCINNATI.

A batch of the local Democracy left for Cincinnati last evening over the Kankakee line.

Among them were P. H. Smith, A. B., Mason, F.

L. Chase, Frank Agnew, C. C. Copoland, P. H.

Howard, Mayor Harrison, and Henry Guerin.

Gus Herrington, of Geneva, and G. V. Huling,

of Kankakee, took the same train. At the
depot, before starting, they were talking loud

for Hancock for Preadent, though, with few exceptions, they had been a few hours before outspoken Seymour men. Their change of front

could not be accounted for. Another batch

starts this evening.

The Democrats who want to go to Cincinnati

to belln to nonline search.

chairman stated that about signified their intention to go, which was signified to significant the significant was a significant to go the transfer and deposit \$8.56 each for railroad fare, badge, and hat, and quite a number compiled with the request. Another meeting is to be held this evening for the various of distributing the hats and badges and completing the arrangements for the trip.

CHICAGO.

outsiders. He could not see the necessity of a band anyway. Inally Hildreth carried his point, and a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Meser. Westerman, Strobbert, and Hildreth, to solicit the funds necessary to get a band. It was decided that the narty facult leave bere funds night. The Chairman stated that about forty persons had algorithed their intention to go, which was antificient to fill a car. Mesers. Sanders and Breyar were appointed a committee to procure railroad the face of the put of the present were appointed a committee to procure railroad the face of the put of the present were appointed a committee to procure railroad the face of the put of the present were appointed a committee to procure railroad the face of the put of the control of the put of the

and would do all in his power to that end, and hoped that there would be no dissension, and that the colored people would stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight, which he thought would be a heavy one.

J. W. E. Thomas was heartily in favor of anything looking to the advancement of the interests of the Republican party. He counseled harmony in the party, and insisted that it would be necessary to work garly, late, and hard to win. Mr. Garfield was a fitting leader, and a gentleman without blemish, and he thought it was the duty of every Republican to units upon him and work for his election. [Applause.]

The Committee on Pernanent Organization then reported as follows, and the report was adopted: President, J. Q. Grant: Secretary, Paul Jones; Trassurer, William Landre; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Carter; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Houser, D. D. Dawson, W. S. Scott, and David McGovern.

A. Committee on Constitution and Ry-Laws, consisting of J. E. Carter, William Selden, Joseph Houser, J. L. Grigsby, and David West, was appointed to report at the next meeting.

A. Committee on Resolutions, composed of William Landre, William Hall, Paul Jones, J. E. Carter, william Hall, and Jones, J. E. Carter, william Republican Committee, strived yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific from Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Averill and his two daughters, Miss Mary E. and Miss Annie M. Averill. The General says that the nomination of Gen. Garfield takes well. He was given a most excellent and earnest reception at the Right House upon his arrival in Washington. Everybody is satisfied, "continued Gen. Averill. "It is as good in nomination as could have been made. Of course, the nomination of Gen. Garfield takes well. He was given a most excellent and earnest reception at the Right House upon his arrival in Washington. "Everybody is satisfied," continued Gen. Averill. "It is as good in nomination was announced. It was different with Gen. Garfield. There had been no work dense for him, and his campaign will be as enthusiastic as it co

"I casted on bim at Galeta, and left there the day before the Convention met. I see that some of the papers endowed my visit with some political meaning, but it was merely a social one. I was with him so long, and regarded him so highly, that I desired to see him before I came West."

"What I desired to see him before I came West."

"Nothing whatever. He rarely referred to it at all, and, when he did, discussed it as a cold matter of news, in which he was not personally interested. He received no dispatches, and appeared utterly unconcerned about the result. The last day I was there he received but two dispatches,—one from his Son, announcing his return home, and one from Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Minister in Washington. There were none from Chicago. Indeed, he had no communication with Conkling or Cameron. Conkling told me privately at Chicago that he had neither seen nor heard from Grant for four years, and Cameron said that he had neither seen nor heard from him since he went South. They took his light in their hands, and carried it on independent of any communication with him."

"What was his feeling with regard to it?"

"Of that I know nothing. I imagine, however, that the controlling motive, as well as theirs, was the belief that he could harmonize the sectional differences in the South better than any other man. He went all through there, you know, made a number of speeches, and was received with a cordinality never before accorded any Northener."

"I was not in a position to judge, having been away. Conkling and Cameron were very confident of nominating him. The plan originally was that the six Senators—Conkling, Cameron, Logan, Edmunds, Boutwell, and Carpenter—should go there together in Grant's interest, and would carry great influence with them. Edmunds, who is a warm personal triend of Grant's, desired to head the delegation for him. It was only when his own State declared so enthuslastically for him that he concluded to stay away. If Cameron and Conkling had foreseen the combination on [Gardel—who,

dent."
"What does Gen. Grant propose to do now?"
"His immediate intention is to visit his daughter in England, and he will go there this summer, probably. He lives simply, and spends most of his time riding around the country. He takes only two papers, the Galena Gazette and the Inter-Decen, and apparently was not at all concerned about the Convention. He will take no part in the canvass." NOTES.

GARFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

GARPIELD'S MOVERENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Gen. Garfield will probably leave to-morrow for his country home at Mentor, O., where he will doubtless spend the entire summer. Secretary Sohura and Gen. Garfield took a long ride this afternoon. Conking called upon Gen. Garfield yesterday.

BLOOMINGTON CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BLOOMINGTON III., June 18.—The young men of this city met at dower Procenix Hall this evening, and organized themselves into a Garfield Club. Over 30 young and enthusiastic Republicans were present. Hiram Haddley was elected President; Secretary, Charles F. Wertz. The Hon. John M. Hamilton, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, made a stirring address, which was received with the warmest enthusiasm.

THE GERMAN PRESS. THE "ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG"
has the following leader, headed "Burning

cinnati last evening over the Kankakee line. Among them were P. H. Smith, A. B. Mason, F. L. Chase, Frank Agnew, C. C. Copeland, P. H. Howard, Mayor Harrison, and Henry Guerin. Gus Herrington, of Geneva, and G. V. Huling, of Kankakee, took the same train. At the depot, before starting, they were talking loud for Hancock for President, though, with few exceptions they had been a few hours before outspoken Seymour men. Their change of front could not be accounted for. Another batch starts this evening.

THE SEYMOUR CROWD.\*

The Democratis who want to go to Cincinnati to belp to nominate Seymour as the Democratic candidate for President held another meeting last evening at the Tremont House, Col. Baldwin in the chair.

The question of engaging a band to accompany the party caused considerable debate. Demoschemes Hildreth wanted a begging cousmittee appointed to solicit the \$500 necessary to engage a band, and declared his willingness to such procedure. If the party wanted a hand it could pay for it and not beg the money from

THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) " DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG" (D.)

North.

THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) "DECTSCHE ZEITUNG" (D.) is disgusted with politics, and is of opinion that the people should take matters and things in their own hands. It does not like Garfield, and expects nothing good from Cincinnati. Therefore, the people should rise in their might, set aside all other business, nominate a third candidate, and elect him. The Zeitung says editorially:

"In case both parties nominate corrupt candidates, the only remedy to avert the downfall of the country is with the people themselves. They must rise in their might, irrespective of party, nominate a third candidate who is a statesman and a patriot in the full sense of the word, and elect him. After both the nominations are made there remain four months until the day of election. During this time a great deal may be accomplished for the good and the salvation of the country. As it is, the people see that they are powerless in the hands of the politicians. If both parties would nominate good candidates, men in whom the people have confidence, it is immaterial to them who will be elected: they are as well provided for and their interests as well provided for the beople to take the matter out of the hands of the politicians. There is danger ahead, and we should not rush blindly into it."

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOKRAT,

take the matter out of the hands of the boilticians. There is danger ahead, and we should
not rush blindly into it."

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOKRAT,
of San Francisco. has the following leader:
"The Chicago Convention not only nominated
the Republican candidate for the Presidency,
but also—to a certain extent—the Democratic
candidate. Garfield has driven Tilden from the
field. What a cutting contrast between the old,
decrepit, tottering Democratic fox and the
young Republican lion! But it matters not who
may be nominated at Cincinnati, the detect of
the Democratic party is as certain as the decree
of Fate. The shameful record which it has
made for itself will not be forgotten by the people at the poils; and, whether personal merit or
the influence of the 'aimighty dollar' is depended upon in the selection of a Presidential
candidate by the Democrats, the nomination will
be made in vain. The people are in no mood to
try experiments. The Democratic party has
been weighed in the balance and found sadly
wauting. It miserably failed in the hour of extrems peril, and it has done nil it could
to turn back the wheels of progress
and to prevent the return of brighter
and better times. It doom is sealed. It has
sown the wind and it shall reap the whirlwind.
James A. Garfield, of Ohio, will be the next
President of the United States."

THE "NEBHASKA STAATS-ZEITUNG"

this country asthoroughly as probably any other man. He has as just and comprehensive views of the necessities of the present time, and of all the future, as any one of our leading men. The fact of it is, that Gen. Garfield knows more and the country of the cou

which saved the country will continue to rule it. The Convention at Cincinnati is superfluous. None of the German Republican votes are lost to the party, and in November we will sing:

"Garfield is elected,
Just as we expected;
The Democrate stay at home."

VIEWS OF A GERMAN DEMOCRAT.

The Auxiger des Westens publishes a communication signed A. E. (Anton Eickhoff), from the City of New York. Mr. Elekhoff is a strict, unrelenting Democrat, one of the most experienced politicians and leaders of the New York City Democracy, an able writer and journalist, formerly editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, and ex-Congressman from one of the districts of the Empire City. His judgment relative to the vincertainty of the State of New York to the Democratic party is particularly interesting and sug-

and ex-Congressman from one of the districts of the Empire City. His judgment relative to the uncertainty of the State of New York to the Democratic party is particularly interesting and suggestive. The Tribuns takes from the letter the following passages:

"Garfield is a very able man, a man of talent and very good will, who occasionally has attempted to elevate himself above the shallow prejudices of his party friends in Congress. He is bester than his party. In my opinion he would not be capable of drawing the party up to him, but he would walk the crooked paths prescribed and designated for him by the Stalwarts. Nevertheless, Garfield is not a weak momination, because all elements of the Republican party oan unite on him. The adherents of the three prominent aspirants (Blaine, Sherman, and Grant), who in their eagerness and anger had almost gone too far, are now only too rlad that they can meet and unite again under one common roof. The Democratic cannot, therefore, count upon any desertion from the ranks of the enemy. The Cincinnati Convention must offer very good inducements in order to dispel all apathy in Domocratic ranks, and to win over those who do not belong to any party. The times and situation have changed since it was just as innocent as Hayes and his Cabinet are guilty of the spiendid harvests and the general revival of business. But the people now have bread and plenics; workingmen can again inaugurate their accustomed strikes; even the poor find support and assistance, and the rumor of our returning prosperity draws thousands upon thousands of fluropeans to our shores. Time and circumstances, therefore, are not favorable to a change. At the same time I must warn our Democratic centre of gravity of this State lies in the Cities of Brooklyn and New York, where money and office can do almoganything. The capitalists stand on the side of the Republicans: thousands of onficers and Government, besides an humaner, and the most reckless of all party-tools, Supervisor Davenport, is under existing laws a

under the most auspicious direumstances, and deem it not prudent to risk everything on this one card."

THE END OF SIGES BULLE.

Col. Fritz Hecker writes from his home in St. Clair County to the Believille Zeitung, in his own terse and peculiar style, as follows:

"All haif and heror to the 350 of the Chicago Convention. Its results in short are: The people against Bosses, caucus, ring, and third term. Garfield, who arose from the masses of the people: Garfield, the hard-working fariner: Garfield, the keen and clear statesman and sayan: Garneld, the konored oftizen of our great Republic, what do we wish more? Since Lincolu the best nomination! Thousands can vote now with sind hearts (myself among the number) the Hepublican State and Electoral ticket, and thousands upon thousands who otherwise would have remained at home on election-day will haston now with green wreaths on their hats to the polls. Let us shed a tear for our Democratic compatriots, who so sad and doleful are squarting on the ruins of their campaign-capital: 'Third Term, Boss, Caucus, and Ring-Corruption,' and who have nothing left but the lean, old, worn-out 'fraud and reform crowbait, with his eigher-saddeou his sore and chafed back and Tilden-mortyages on both legs! Who, during this time of business and National revival, of complete unity of the whole Republican party, would indorse and follow the Mexican portone: 'We will inaugurate him, eicetan doctrine: 'We will inaugurate h

PRESS COMMENTS. SAVED FROM EATING CROW.

New York Nation.

Not the least of the merits of Gen. Gardeld's nomination is that it will save the public from polied crow" is the mass another times, except the cannibalism of some of the African tribes. It consists in turning to prise the African tribes and beginning to prise the confidence of the African tribes. tion this exhibition, but it invists upon it, and "stops its paper" if it does not get it; and the supply of it, if called for, has come to be part of the regular business of "journalism." It is one of the things which bring the editorial calling into the ill-disguised disrepute in which many of the best men undoubtedly hold it, in spite of the outward deference and flattery which they so often lavish on editors. No profession.

or the best men undoubtedly hold it in spike of the outward deference and flattery which they so often lavish on editors. No profession ear stand really high of which "No profession can is one of the occasional duties.

COLLAPSE OF THE THERE ROSSES.

New York Nation

One of the most interesting features in the proceedings of the Convention was the collapse of two of the Bosses almost at the beginning. The revolt of the National Committee against Cameron seems to have completely demoralized him, and he thereafter sat silent and gloomy until the end, watching the ruin of he appeared to prostration of all his little schemes. Logan roared in bad English like a buil for a day or two; then he, too, was still. The exhibition he makes of himself on public obersions makes one wonder that the Calcago people should wish to have any convention in which he is expected to play a prominent part hald he day or two; then he, too, was still. The exhibition he makes of himself on public oceasions makes one wonder that the Calcago people should wish to have any convention in which he is expected to play a prominent part held in their city, because it must be rather mortifying to have strangers from all parts of the Union see the kind of a man a State like fillings seats to the United States Senato. Senator Curpenter has not yet, we believe, been heard from but as what he sought in the nomination of Gen. Grant was simply the triumph of virtue over vice, as he announced in the Senate, his feelings now must be a little too sacred for erosure. There is no more affecting and solemn sight in the world than a moralist overcome by the failure of a cherished plan for the resonention of his country, and we hope the reporten will respect his privacy for a few days. Mr. Conkling held out to the end, though momentarily confused by Mr. Campbell's well-timed mimicry. His resolution that everybody who would not pledge himself to support the nimines should be turned out of the Convention was an amusing piece of andacity, considering the way he "supported" Gen. Dix and Mr. Rayes. We presume there can hardly be a question that if Gen. Arthurhad not been nominated the Boss would have "supported the ticket" by catching the "malarial fever," and seeing that the State was carried by the Demoorats. He is now very much in the frame of mind of Paul de Caesagnac when his Prince was killed by the Zulus.

PUBLIC OPINION.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE PARTY'S RIESTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

MUSCODA. Wis., June 17.—There are some things worth more than money. The Democratic party, with its Greenback allies, seems not to know it. They make great neise over their love for the soldier, using him now and then to lead their forform hope to victory in a political campaign, or voting him an increase of bounty or back-pay as a convenient means of depleting the National Treasury; at the same time they strive to rob him of the heritage which is infinity more than these, the glory of having defended his country against traitors. By every trick and furn they strive to place the Rebel by his side, and claim for both an equal homage. As long at this shall continue, the Republican party will have a mission—to rebuke it.

For the Rebellion was wrong. He who aided it did wrong, and was a criminal. If the punishment of his crime was death, and he met it bravely, he did no more than many a one does under the gallows. If he were a tanatic, missel, we may be sorry for him, but we cannot hour him. His friends, if he have any, should can for his grave in private visits, avoiding observation and comment. It is all the same whethe drew as a rany ritie against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a defender of his country or a flung-shot against a

a blow at the fame of the Union soldier which no appropriation can condone. Every claim for a softening of the names which distinguish them, every effort to honor both at once in public decoration of graves long green, is a stab at the honor and glery of these who laid down their flives for home and country, or hold them in open hand, realy. Every attempt to perpetuate their names by monuments like that proposed at Baltimore is confession of the hollowness of their professed regard for the boys who wore the blie.

He who has truly repented of his share in the Robellion speaks of it with shame, or not at all. When Democracy accords the patriot his meed of honor, and the trattor his meed of shame and oblivion, it may be trusted as the soldler's friend. Not before.

The Estive of The Caicago Prisons.

CHEVASNA, W. T., June 14. The result of the recent Convertion will be acceptable to the Republican party. While many will feel disappointment at the defent of their favoric candidate, all, or nearly all, can give their hearty support to Gen. Garrield. Not only did the Convention make a fit nomination for the next President, but by the service act they marked with their disapproval say attempt to govern the free will of the people by the agency of corrupt political combinations.

This was a most commendable fask, where the the people are forced, sgainst their burn preference, to nothinate and support has unwelcome candidate. The spirit of the Constitution is violated, and they are no longer living under a free flowermont. The Bross system should be the country and this agency of corrupt has manifested an imperial spirit, if we may use the term, throughout. The people of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois nave, through correct an admirate, bean misropresented at the National Convention, and lent the aid of their influence to a cause to which they were apposed. All this was a caoniphished by powerful should Like was accomplished by they were apposed. All tended to the elevation of an entirest individual to the position of Cheir Magistrate of the Nation,—a position which he had proved himself entirely unit, and to whose third election the great mass of the people would have been opposed, even had he possessed the virtue of washington and furnoin combined. The severe lower dealt at the Hoss system the severe lower dealt at the Hoss system. The severe lower dealt at the Hoss system in the province of the late Convention. The third-term herees has we trust, been crushed forever. Politicians may affect to deride the so-called prejudice against a third term, but they have found that it is no mere prejudice against a third term, but they have found that it is no

A"Literary Feiler."

Gar 'eld is wint Simon Cameron calls some of them d—d litterary feliers." He carried elitions of the classics in his knapsack during the War, instead of a whisky-bottle, and library, tanaigh large, is read. He is a scholar without pedantry, and a politician without and machine.

Unfavor

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Chicago Tribuna.

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CEGATES.

Chicago Tribuna.

-The "immortal 306" ro not to help the Releader, but to compel-No appeal for party them, no consideration ght of popular objectors plugged, holding a sign at each roll-call, on as these and saved

fts little dead issue in disgrace of those who party except to saddle her or no. T. M. N.

to (Ind.).
Cameron calls "one of lers." He carried edisknapsak during the sky-bottle, and "his cad." He is a scholar politician without

will seize every occasion to exhibit its good will and deference towards Europe."

APROTEST FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE CAPITAL OF EPIRUS.

ATHENS, June 18.—Authentic information from Janina states that the leading inhabitants have sent to the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople a protest accusing the Porte of sending to Janina the Albanian chiefs who, joined by Turkish officers, assemble in the mosques and try to imbue the native Ottomans with sentiments favorable to the Porte. They also constantly collect in Janina irregular Albanian forces under the command of brigand chiefs, and disperse them throughout that Province, ostensibly to crush brigandage, but really to occupy important positions in Epirus, thus raising obstacles to the execution of the decisions of the Berlin Conference. The petition earnestly entreats the speedy solution of the Greek question to avert bloodshed, as the conduct of the Porte renders this commission inevitable.

GREECE. LONDON, June 18.—A Vienna correspondent says the Greek Minister of War has issued orders summoning all officers and soldiers on furlough to join their regiments immediately. The Greek men-of-war are being armed, and torpedoes sunk at various points on the coast.

hip of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, vill seize every occasion to exhibit its good will

FOREIGN.

Identical Note of the

Powers,

Indicating that European Dicta-

tion Is Not at All Rel-

ished.

The Greek Government Making

Amnesty Formally Favored at a

Meeting of the French

Cabinet.

The Spanish Government Issues a Note

of Warning to the Prohibited French Jesuits.

Unfavorable Action in the Lower House

of the Prussian Diet on the

THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Turkish reply to that part of the identical note relating to the Greek question says: "The Porte has not replied to Lord Salisbury's dispatch in regard to the International Commission of Delimitation, because it objected to the principle of such a commission. The Porte, admitting the impossibility of an agreement between Turkey and Greece, desires the mediation of the Powers, as provided by Art. 25 of the Treaty of Berlin, as the only proper means of solving the question. The Porte would, therefore, not object to the proposed conference but for the apparent fact that it will be instructed to take decisions irreconcitable with the idea of mediation. The Porte has always understood that mediation would address itself to the States interested, especially that one which is called upon to

Church Bill.

THE CONFERENCE.

Active Preparations for

SPAIN.

NOTICE TO THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.
LONDON, June 18.—The Standard has the following from Madrid: "The Government having received many petitions from religious orders about to be expelled from France, has issued a circular to the civil authorities declaring that no order, college, or religious establishment will be permitted in any province near the French frontier, and in the rest of the peninsula only after due authorization from the Government, and after their petitions and motives have been investigated."

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE ENDED.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE ENDED.

MADRID, June 18.—Some of the plenipotentiaries have received permission to return home.
Others will go with the court to La Granja.
The Morocco conference may therefore be conmiddened at an end.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 18.—William Thomas Thornton, author of "Over-Population and Its Remedy," and other works, is dead.

and other works, is dead.

AN ENGLISH VESSEL BEARCHED.

In the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke laid strong representations had been made at Buenos Ayres regarding the stoppage and boarding in the River Plate, by an Argentine war-steamer, of the Liverpool steamer Plate, early in May last, on suspicion of having arms on board, but that the representations had not been answered.

PRINCE VICTOR.

Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will enter the Royal Military Academy, and, when qualified, receive an active commission.

when qualified, receive an active commission.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A motion will be introduced in the House of Commons to the effect that the erection of a national Napoleon memorial in Westminster Abbey would be inconsistent with the national character of the edifice, opposed to the sentiments of the English people, and calculated to Impair the friendly relations with France.

Loran Loran Local OPTION.

London, June 18.—In the House of Commons to day Sir Wilfred Lawson's local-option resolution, giving to the inhabitants of any district the right of determining whether licenses to public houses shall be renewed or not, and which has been rejected in several successive resions, was adopted.—229 years to 203 nays. Gladstone and Lord Hartington voted against he bill, and Mr. Forster, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and some other members of the Government voted for it.

FRANCE.

CONVICTS TORTURED.

Paris, June 18.—Humbert, the pardoned Communist, before the Parliamentary Committee, confirmed, with most important details, dates, and names, the fact which successive Ministers of the Marine indignantly denied, that the most borrible tortures had been long and habitually indicted on the convicts in New Caledonia.

LEGISLATORS IN COUNCIL.

The Deputies of the Republican Left have decided by a vote of 48 to 13 to favor amnesty. The Senators of the same party have taken sim-

L'Union, replying to the article in the Figure, etc. L'Union, replying to the article in the Figure, the confection are collecting funds, but claims that the collections are only such as every political party requires, and deales the existence of any conspiracy.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Chamber of Deputies was to-day engaged in a discussion of the estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. De Freycinet, in reply to interpellations upon the estimates, said the Hartmann affair had in no way effected the excellent relations between France and Russia; that the policy of the Government on the Greek question would be one of prudence; and that the Government had entered into negotiations with the semi-official agent of the Mexican Republic for a restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, The whole of the stimates were then adopted.

AMNESTY TO BE PLENARY.

The Cabinet Council to-day determined, as a basis for the amnesty proposition, that amnesty will be plenary except as regards orimes against common law previous to 1871.

PARIS. June 18.—At a meeting of the Senators and Deputies to discuss the aumesty question, when some Senators expressed the opinion that the Amnesty bill would fall in the Senate, De Preyeinet said: "You place the Cabinet in an unprecedented position. If we do not accept amnesty, the Chamber of Deputies will overturn a, and, if we do accept, the Senate will over-

turn us. It would be simpler to resign at once."

Leon Say, President of the Senate, said: "I do not find the dilema so great. The Senate neither makes nor unmakes Cabinets, hence we can sometimes take a different view from our colleagues of the Ministry, even on questions of importance, without overturning them."

On this hint, which was approved by the Senators present, be Freycinet deciared that the Government would propose amacsty.

LEGITIMIST SCHEME. The Porte's Reply to the

According to the Figure, the Legitimist scheme, to which Count de Chambord is said to be privy, is a financial plan with a view to the next elections. Each member of the organization is to subscribe 1,000 francs, or the multiple thereof, the money to be invested abroad, and to be at the absolute disposal of Count de Chambord. A Duke is said to have subscribed 100,000 francs.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

THE CHURCH BILL.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Lower House of the Diet to-day commenced the debate upon the second reading of the Church bill. In the discussion of Clause 1, Herr Reichensperger, member of the Centre party, said the Catholics are only too anxious for the mitigation of the May laws, but suspicions concerning State dictatorable compelled them to vote against it.

Herr Gnoist (National Liberal) said he and his friends were in favor of the bill except as to Clauses 4 and 9, which they would like to see expunged.

Church & and v, which they would like to see expunged.

Her Von Puttikammer, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, said the wish of the Government in introducing the bill was to restore peace, and, if passed, it should be loyally carried out. The Government could not accept any amendments demanding the repeal of the May laws.

After a long debate Clause I was rejected,—vote 206 to 180.

vote 206 to 180.

BERLIN. June 18.—The first clause of the Church bill to-day rejected puts the appointment and official treatment of the clergy within the discretionary power of the Government. The National Liberals, the Centre party, and the Progressists voted against it, but the leaders of the National Liberals, Herren Von Benigsen and Gneist, voted with the Government. SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES CLOSED TO COMMERCE.

MONTEVIDEO, June 18.—In consequence of the closing of the port of Buenos Ayres the steamers are unloading their cargoes intended for the Argentine Republic.

DUTIES ABOLISHED.

BUENOS AYRES, June 18.—The Provincial Government bas abolished the import duties in consequence of the closing of the port of Buenos Ayres by the Federal Government.

VARIOUS

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, June 18.—The Colonial Treasurer has submitted a supplementary financial statement, showing a deficit of £290,000, which it is proposed to cover by an export duty of one penny on greasy wool, a half-penny on washed and scoured, six pence on horses and cattle, an in-creased royalty on coal, and the reimposition of the stamp duties.

THE CEYLON COPPEE CROP. THE CRYLON COPPUS CHOP.

LONDON, June 18.—The prospects of the Ceylon coffee crop are again unfavorable, and the Government yield of Java will probably be 30,000 tons below that of 1879.

tons below that of 1879.

\*\*MUTINY.\*\*

New York, June 18.—The Telegram says:

"News has been received in this city that an attempted uprising by the troops in the Cabanas fortress. Havana, has been suppressed. Six of the mutineers have been shot. An attempt to capture the arms and Maistranza was unsuccessful. The cause of the uprising was non-payment of the troops of the boot for six months." PRESH TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

dress itself to the States interested, especially that one which is called upon to make sacrifices. Such mediation should exclude all fears of attack on the independence of the Porte and the freedom of its deliberations. If the Conference has only the object of preparing a conciliatory line of action calculated to lead to an agreement freely accepted by the Power which is in possession of the disputed territory, then the Porte, reassured as to its independence, has only to consider the overtures which the mediatory Powers may wish to make. As for the Delimitation Commission which the Conference is to send, it cannot, agreeably with all rules and precedents, have any other mandate than to apply upon the spot the line previously agreed upon between the Powers and the State which is called upon to make a surnender of territory. The Porte, declaring its resolution to facilitate the task of the mediatory Powers, and relying on the justice and friend-ship of the signatories of the Treaty of Borlin, all self-stayer received on the high the good will payment of the troops of the bost for six months."

FRESH TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 18.—Displatches from Dublin state that iand agitation is dangerously increasing in all parts of Ireland. The peasantry are reported to be very much excited by the shooting, the other day, at Leitrim, of 5) chan by Henry B. Acheson, the landlord, on his farm near Ballinamore. They characterize Acheson's act as coid-blooded murder, and seem to have made up their minds to tolerate no more attempts at eviction, no matter what the result of resistance may be. It is stated that Acheson has received letters notifying him that any further attempt on his part to eject any of his tenants will end in his being shot. Intelligence from various districts speak of the rising of the peasantry in arms, and state that companies have been formed, and are drilling regularly. The situation is considered much graver than ever, and unless Parliament takes early and afficient action to relieve the peasantry from the oppressive land laws general revolt and blood-shed may be anticipated.

FAMINE IN ASIA.

From information received from different parts of Asiatic Turkey it appears that the distress there from famine is growing worse. The Kurkus, a newspaper published in Tiflis, the Capital of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, states that 2,000 Permians have starved to death in the environs of Apokak, and the measures yet taken are utterly inadequate to allay the suffering. The famine will probably be mitigated with the appearance of the new crop, but the emergency requires effective treatment at present.

A NEW HARBOR. PAMINE IN ASIA.

The Prince of Wales, with a retinue of promnent personages, presided resterday at the ceromentes of opening a new harbor at Holyhead, Wales. This harbor has been long in construction, and is in every way an admirable work. Holyhead is not only the port of arrival of fast steamers which bring American mails and passengers for London who land at Queenstown, but it has a large and growing commerce as a port for the shipment of iron and coal and for the reception of live stock.

IRIMEAL'S HAREM.

It is announced from Constantinople that Ishmael Pasas's barem, the difficulty of fluding a residence for which has recently attracted public attention, has an inved at that city. It is further stated that the Porte has decided to permit them to live in Turkey. This arrangement, it is said, is the only one which would preclude the disruption of the barem, as the prejudice of the people of other countries would not allow of their remaining elsewhere undisturbed. A NEW HARBOR.

The Falls of Niagara—Pacific Railway
—Presbyterian General Assembly—
Visit of Canadian Militia to Kentucky

The Colored Exodus.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

OTTAWA, June 18.—During the last session of the Dominion Parliament a number of gentlemen from New York State visited Ottawa, with the Dominion Parisament a number of genuemen from New York State visited Ottawa, with
the view of consulting the Canadian Government as to a pian for combined action between
Canada and the State of New York for the preservation of the beauties of the Falls of Niagara.
It is understood that, pursuant to the agreement then made that the subject should be considered by the Canadian Government, an Honorary Commission has been appointed to take
charge of the subject. The Commission consists of Sir Alexander Campbell, the Hon. G. W.
Alian, J. B. Piumb, M. P., and A. Desjardins, MoP. These gentlemen will donfer with the authorities at Albany and Toronto; and perhape the result of their negotiations may be some feasible
and reasonable scheme for saving one of the
wonders of the world from vulgarization and
ruin. The composition of the Commission shows
that there are reasonable grounds for hope in
the case.

The Government has appointed a Royal Commission, composed of Judgre Clark, Engineer M.
Keefe, and Mr. Miall, of the Inland Revenue
Department, to investigate into all matters connected with the Pucific Railway. The results of
the investigation will be ready for the meeting
of Parliament, and will be presented to the two
Houses by message.

Department, to investigate into all matters connected with the Pacific Rallway. The results of the investigation will be ready for the meeting of Parliament, and will be presented to the two Houses by message.

\*\*Rectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.\*\*

Montrala, June 18.—At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session here, the Foreign Mission report of the Western Section referred to the satisfactory state of the mission-work in the Northwest. The work among the Dakota and Sloux Indians near Fort Ellice is now, as formerly, carried on by a native minister, the Rev. Solomon Turcansulcys, who has the utmost confidence of the Presbytery of Manitoba. The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy gave the meeting an interesting account of the work he had been engaged in during the last two years in Australia and New Zealand. The Board has received a petition from the congregation of St. Anne, Kankakee, praying for the services of Mr. Chiniquy, as pastor, and offering a salary which Mr. Chiniquy has expressed his willingness to accept,—at the same time holding himself free to undertake such special mission-work in Canada as the Board may deem desirable.

At the next meeting of the Bar of Montreal, a rather singular charge against a member of that body will be preferred by Mr. Desnoyers. Police Magistrate, for investigation. For some time past, ink-bottles, rulers, and other requisits of the Police Court have been disappearing mysteriously. A well-known lawyer who frequented the room was suspected; a search-warrant was taken out, and a number of the missing articles were found in the lawyer's office.

\*\*Seal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.\*\*

Tonostro, June 18.—Some time ago a cordial invitation came from Louisville, Ky., to the Tenth Royal Regiment of this city, offering to pay the whole cost of 100 men of the regiment, including officers and band, to and from Louisville, at the time of the Kentucky State Fair, in the end of August and beginning of September. A petition asking the Minister of Millitia to power they thus

The most recent exemplification of an aminble characteristic of a warrior race is afforded by a kindly action of the German Crown-Prince. One Paul Brandt, a fathericas lad, only 9 years oid, having exhibited a remarkable capacity for music, was taken some months ago into Romarowski's "Viotoria Institute," there to be gratuitously instructed in tone art gonerally, and in violin-playing particularly. On the Ed of

GOOD-BY SAMMY

Tilden Now Said to Be Entirely Out of the Presidential Race.

A Letter to That Effect to Be Read Before the Convention.

All the Leading New York Papers Concur in This Statement.

Speculation the Leading Commodity to Be Found at Cincinnati.

TILDEN. THE OLD MAN'S FINAL WITHDRAWAI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Star, in a special dispatch from Cincinnati, says although the morning delegation from Albany and a few others try to talk Tilden, the general feeling is that he is wholly out of the race.

The following the state of the control of the co

that he is wholly out of the race.

The following was received at the Tammany headquarters, Burnett House, to-night from a well-known New York politician:

"I have learned from undoubted authority that Gov. Robinson has in his possession a letter from Tilden declining to be a candidate which will be read in the Convertion."

It also publishes a special to the Globe from Cincinnati; "A Western member of the National Democratic Committee makes the statement that within the last few days he has had a talk with Tilden, and has information that Tilden will not be a candidate for the nomination; that he has prepared a letter to be read to the Conwill not be a candidate for the nomination; that be has prepared a letter to be read to the Convention as soon as his name has been presented withdrawing from the contest and giving full support to the party nominee. The gentleman says the letter has already been written, and is a manly production, and will electrify the party. It names no man as a preference, but is developed to a brave and patriotic consideration of the needs of the party and country at this time."

It also gives a statement made by William L. Scott, of Erie, that Samuel J. Tilden will not be a candidate before the Convention.

The Tribune says ex-Gov. Tilden is about to withdraw as a candidate for the Demo-

a candidate before the Convention.

The Tribune says ex-Gov. Tilden is about to withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. A letter from him to that effect is to be read at a meeting of the New York delegation in Cincinnati to-night. Mr. Tilden will state that he withdraws on account of infirm health. His purpose has been condided to a few intimate friends, and is subject to change. Henry B. Payne is his candidate for President, and will be supported by most of his adherents, who have been held together, by the prospects that he would himself be a candidate to the last.

The friends of Hendricks, Field, and Hancock are going to work actively at Cincinnati. The decision making Indians an October State is regarded as favorable to the Democrats.

The Herald says: "There is no longer the slightest doubt that Mr. Tilden has prepared a document in view of his contemplated withdrawal from the convass. Night after night for weeks past at his residence in Gramercy Park he has listened alternately with hope, doubt, or gloomy impationce to the politicians who approached him.

Park he has listened alternately with hope, doubt, or gloomy impatience to the politicians who approached him from every section of the Union, and day after day, on horseback or in his cab, going down town or at Graystone, he has meditated and pondered the matter in his own silent way. Just before sailing for Europe Judge Jeremiah Black, a man who highly appreciates Mr. Tilden, and whom the latter admires, called at Gramercy Park, During their conversation Judge Black fairly asked his old friend whether he was a candidate. He was kindly but politely refused an answer. "I take no part in the matter," said Mr. Tilden to the writer some weeks ago. "I hold myself perfectly free."

MERE SPECULATION. PLENTY OF IT AT CINCINNATI, BUT FEW TANGI-BLE PACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, June 18.—The preponderance of talk to-day and to-night has been about the New York leaders, Tilden and Seymour. The feeling is strengthening that one or the other of these must be taken by the Convention.
Chairman Raynum, of the National Commitcharman Barnum, or the National committoe, was asked to-night: "Is anything definit kown in regard to Tilden's withdrawal?" "Nothing, sir. All the talk in
the newspapers about that is purely imaginative. Mr. Tilden's intimate friends are not
going to disclose his plans beforehand. You
may be sure of that."

"Is not Bandall looming up?"

"Is not Randall looming up?" "Is not Randall looming up?"
"Randall has many strong points, and is a great friend of Mr. Tilden's, but more on the subject I do not feel at liberty to state."
"Is Field tormidable?"
"I do not know, not having been here long enough. We must all wait for further revelations."

enough. We must all wait for further revelations."

In regard to the arrangements for the coming
Convention Senator Barnum said: "Everything
is working smoothly. Our Committee are in entire harmony with the local Committee, and are
pleased with its work. We visited your hall today and are greatly pleased with its acoustic
proporties. The speakers can all be easily heard
R. T. Randall, brother to Speaker Randall, and
James P. Barr, of the Pittaburg Poof, arrived
with other Pennsylvanians last evening, and
were found quartered together at the St. Nichulas. The latter gentleman, when asked by
a reporter if the Pennsylvania delegation
would uphoid Tilden, said: "Yes, decidedly.
Mr. Tilden has so far not withdrawn, and so
long as he does not we intend to sustain him. It
is extremely unjust to ascribe to Mr. Randall
the sentiments your newspapers are doing. Mr.
Randall has never allowed himself to be
influenced, never wavered from his support of
Mr. Tilden. When he arrives here his whole
energy will be devoted to the interest of his
friend."
"Will Seymour run?"
"No; he has said so emphatically. Why not
believe him? I know Mr. Seymour to be a pure,
high-toned gentleman, the soul of honor. Should
he now allow his name to be used after so many
declinations, he would descend to the level of
the low political trickster. Mr. Seymour may
safely be counted out of the ruce."

PROBABLY A MURDER.

PITTEBURG, Pa., June 18.—James Boyle, who
was found in a dying condition in a dive in the
rear of Godfrey's saloon, on Third avenue, last
Tuesday, died this morning. When discovered
he was lying at the foot of the stairway leading
from the second stay, required by a man and from the second story, occupied by a man and wife named Atkinson, and whether be had fallen or was knocked down the stairs was not known. The authorities are inclined to the latter opinion, owing to the bad reputation of the place. The inmates, twelve in number, have been arrested, and will be held until after the Coroner's investigation.

ABANDONED AT SEA. New Obligans, June 18.—Capt. Kennedy, of the British steamship Deronda, from Liverpool, reports that on June 15 he picked up the British steamship Edmonton, about 100 miles north of Key West. The steamer was abandoned. Capt. Kennedy placed his chief engineer, chief of-ficer, carpenter, and a number of seamen on board, with instructions to take the steamer to Key West. The Edmonton did not appear dis-abled.

INSURANCE CASES.

INSURANCE CASES.

Toledo, O., June 18.—In nine cases brought in the Circuit Court of the United States by the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to foreclose mortgages given to the Company for money loaned, and in which a statute of Ohio, claimed to be a prohibition on foreign insurance companies from making loans in this State, and other defenses were interposed, Judge Welker to-day overruled the defenses, and rendered decrees in all points in favor of the Company.

SUICIDAL.

Bartle Creek. Mich., June 18.—Prof. A. C.

Bolcer, Adventist clergyman and teacher at
Battle Creek College, attempted suicide to-day
white temporarily insane from religious excitement. He first tried to drown himself. When
pulled out of the river he broke away and threw
himself in front of an approaching train. A
friend again rescued him. He is now securely
guarded.

March this courageous little fellow addressed a birthday congratulation to the venerable Smperor, in which be embodied a petition for a new fiddle, upon the perthenet ground that his own violin "scraped so awfully that he could bear with it no longer. Through the accident that young Brandt had addressed his letter to "His Royal Highnes." instead of to "His Imperial Majesty," the petition came to the Crown-Prince's hands, and the future German Emperor, upon perusing it, forthwith directed his Court Marshal to make inquiries at the Victoria Institute respecting the youtful applicant and his "awfully-scraping" instrument. The truth of little Paul's allegations having been fully established by Count Eulenburg's investigations, the Crown-Prince proceeded to purchase a good, sound violin, which he dispatched to the institute on Whit Sunsay last as a "Pfingst-geschenk" for Paul Brandt.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Women on the Street-Care.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Most business-men of Chicago are obliged to rely upon street-cars for their morning and ovening passage to and from their shops and offices. Hence the cars are taxed to their fullest capacity from 6 to 8 in the morning coming to the centre, and from 5 to 7 in the evening diverging.

In the morning the crowd is less, as not many of the ladies are found of getting out so early in the day. Only those employed in the various occupations leave their homes or boarding-houses at so unfashionable an hour.

In the evening, while all business-men must return to their homes, juded and weary, it is impossible for many to obtain seats, owing to the russ of ladies, who choose the same hour for transit.

the rush of indies, was
for transit.

Now, would it not be wise, and indeed humane,
for the ladies who visit the centre of shipping,
for return to their homes before 5 instead of
crowding the cars at the hour when well-bred
gentlemen, however weary, are forced, by the
natural sentiments of gallantry, to yield their
seats, whether the compliment be recognized or
not?

The Irish Famine.

The Better of The Chicago Trobuna.

Chicago, June 18.—To many of your Irish readers your editorial in yesterday's issue of The Tribung on the Irish famine has given much satisfaction. The Lord Mayor of Dublin's action in this matter is, to say the least, contemptible, and has brought the blush of shame to many of my countrymen in Chicago. Instead of appealing for help to the Shylocks—as you very properly point out—who hold territorial sway in that unbappy land, and who are the direct cause of this famine, like a sturdy, impudent beggar that he is, outrages all sense of self-respect by making a second appeal to the generous people of this country for further contributions to the Mansion-House Fund in order to establish a "rate in aid" for his friends the land-sharks, that they may secure from their famishing tenantry their full rentals next November. It is no scuret that his Lordship's paper, the Dublin Freezas, is the avowed organ of landfordism, hence it is easy enough to account for the cause of his begging message. He it was who persistently traduced Mr. Parcell while on his obsartiable mission in this country, and sought every means to thwart his offorts to obtain the needful. I hope the people of America will not send one cent to the Mansion-House Fund, for very little of it finds its way to the proper channels.

I have sent seven copies of yesterday's Tarsune to several members of the House of Commons, one each to John Bright and Mr. Gladstone.

Many thanks, sir, for your splendid articles from time to time on the leish famine. Respectfully,

No. 390 West Van Buren street.

Secretary Hamsey and West Point.

To the Eddor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 18.—It is claimed that Secretary Ramsey vindicated the henor of the Nation in his speech at the graduishing exercises of West Point; but, if he did, the newspaper reports have not done him justice. It is admitted on all sides that caste of color is maintained in that institution by Southern of Robel sentiment. Just after the War, and before the South had sent in her quota of cadets, colored cadets were treated with considerable civility. A white graduate of those days defends the college by saying that in his day they were generally treated as equals by the white students, and asserts that it is the forty or fifty Southern boys, and produced that ostracism which is now the rule.

In meeting the case Secretary Ramsey does not hint that the Nation has say power or purpose to maintain the rights she claims to have secured to the colored man. He does not speak as one having authority, but asks as a favor that the young gentlemen will obey the laws. He reminds the young mobility of the nobleness of stooping from their lofty, hight and extending their hands "to lift up the lowly."

In other words, these young febellion and lift the black man from the despicable mire of loyalty to the firm land of their favor, or at least to the dublous level of their toloration.

Who would have thought in '85, when the black regiments were driving the Rebels to the wall, that the United States Government, aveed by their valor, would be begging favors of "ole marse" to-day? Who would then have believed

Who would have thought, in Us, when the black regiments were driving the Rebels to the wall, that the United States Government, saved by their valor, would be begging favors of "ole marse" to-day? Who would then have believed that loyalty would have been so very humble in the presence of treason fifteen years from that time? People have tried to cover the West Point rebellion with the mantie of social liberty. Law may not decide who shall be the friend or companion of any man; but this is not a case of social life. It is one of military discipline. It was, and is, on the parade ground, on drill, that Whittaker has been insulted and assaulted. No one denies his ostracism in the class-room, the mess-room, the coarse. ruffmany abuse beaped upon him, for claiming the rights secured to him by law, and yet Secretary Ramsey is content to read the ruffans a moral lecture on the beauty of condescension! But, after all, he may comprehend the case: for one to whom equality with a West Point cadet could be an aspiration must require considerable lifting, and need not look very closely at the hands extended to assist him.

This entire Whittaker case seems to have run its course like an Indian massacre or a raifroad disaster. Nobody is to blame. The victim bears the penalty and things go on as usual.

Secretary Ramsey may have some action in contemplation which will right the wrongs laid bare by the Whittaker investigation; but his speech, as reported, does signally fail to do justice to the occasion. It is more the representation of his character as a genial gentleman, moved by a high standard of moral principle, and incapable of comprehending the meanness of little souts, than the stern justice of a Nation whose laws have been act at deflance.

The Rebel yell by which the codets responded in cheering Whittaker's insulters, and the jocular nature of Gen. Schofield's remarks, leave no room to doubt that the ostracism and persecution of colored cadets will go on as merely as ever at West Point, and that the men educated by th

of colored cadets will go on as mertily as ever at West Point, and that the men educated by the Nation, and intrusted with her defenses, will continue to flout her authority, and set an example of breaking her laws by all manner of mean subterfuges.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

THE HOMEOPATHS. MILWAUKEE, June 18 .- The American Institute of Homeopathy closed its sessions to-day. Among the interesting features to-day were per-sonal reminiscences by Dr. McManus, of Baltimore; reports presented from the bureaus of ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, surgery, registration, organization, and statistics.

The Institute adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in June, 1881, in New York.

COLORADO GREENBACKERS. DENYES, Colo., June 18.—The State Greenback Convention, which met here yesterday, nom-inated the Rev. A. J. Chittenden for Governor, Albert Campbell for Lieutenant-Governor, G. W. King for Secretary of State, John A. Picket for Treasurer, and L. T. Hollingsworth for Attorney-General. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Denis Kearney.

A Claim with a History—Pending Sixty-five Years—Once Decided by President
Louis Napoleon.

Washington, D. C., June II.—The Senate, in considering bills on the calendar to-day, reached the Senate bill for the relief of the owners, officers, and crew of the late United States private armed brig Gen. Armstrong, destroyed in 13th in the port of Fayal by a British frigate in violation of the neutrality of Portugal. The report on the bill says the claim has been pending sixty-five years, and the incidents connected with its history rival in interest the tales of the imagination. Diplomatic relations with Portugal were once broken off on its account; it was submitted to Louis Napoleon when President of the French Republic for arbitration, and he decided against this Government. The claimants then sued the Government in the Court of Claims and lost the case on purely technical grounds. A bill for their relief then passed the Senate of the Thirty-third Congress and raceived a large majority of those voting in the House, but Infled for want of a quorum. The claim (for \$70,000) is not one of legal right, but of equity and appealing to patriotic feelings.

After some debate another mishap was added to the history of the bill, Mr. Hoar objecting to the Congress and resident of the five-minute rule, and it went over.

The Progress of Christianity.

Mr. Sharon Turner has prepared the following statement of the progress of Christianity. At the close of each century the number of believers is given: First century, about \$50,000; second, 2,00,000; third, 5,000,000; fourth, 10,000,000; soventh, 15,000,000; sixth, 20,000,000; soventh, 20,000,000; sixth, 20,000,000; touth, 40,000,000; thirteenth, 15,000,000; touth, 40,000,000; the soventh, 15,600,000; soventh, 15,600,000; soventh, 15,600,000; soventh, 20,000,000; fitteenth, 15,000,000; soventh, 20,000,000; thereonth, 15,600,000; soventh, 20,000,000; thereonth, 15,600,000; soventh, 20,000,000; thereonth, 15,600,000; soventh, 20,000,000; soventh

PARIS.

The Fashionable Rage for Antiquities-Porcine "Portes-Bonheur."

Exposition of the Musee des Arts Decoratif-The Chateau of Chantilly.

Trouble-A Singular Lawsuit.

mitation, as they have no counterparts in the world; but, alas! their beauty far exceeds their antiquity, and the latter is the main consideration. Many of these are centuries old, however, and belong to the collections of the Duke d' Aumale, MM. Berard, Lesoufache, de Goncourt,

horricoms from
THE OLD CHATEAU OF THE CONDES
at Chantilly. We look on these, and wonder
what they would say if they had the power of
speech. Would they reveal the traditional
secret of the family of the Condes, which rumor
persists in establishing? Would they proclaim
to the world a fact that history fain would know,
and unravel the mystery of the death of the
Duke of Bourbon? We cannot tell; but a discovery has recently been made in the chateau of and anravel the mystery of the death of the Duke of Bourbon? We cannot tell; but a discovery has recently been made in the chateau of Chandilly which doubtless could tell a tale that the Orleans family always deemed was buried in oblivion. The Duke of Aumale has for some time been contemplating making some change in the old chateau, and workmen were accordingly engaged, who, some two or three weeks ago, commenced pulling down the wall of a certain room. There, imbedded in the plaster, they found a tin box filled with old manuscripts, which of course were given to the family, and here the matter rests; but imaginative people have already established 4 connection between these papers and a passage of the "Histoire de Dix Ans." It is a well-proven fact that the Duke d'Aumale was place in possession of the chateau of the Condés through the intrigues of Louis Philippe, to the exclusion of the rightful heir, the Duke of Bordeaux; and also that a fantom of threatening aspect seems to hover over this princely dwelling, notwithstanding the dazzling fêtes that are arranged, and the sounds of revel.y that constantly fill its halls. These fêtes are renowned through all Paris for their truly regal splendor, and the fashionable world esteems it a far greater privilege to be allowed to attend them than to visit the Elysée.

Paris is as gay at the present time as in midwinter, and, although it is impossible to mention all the numerous magnificent entertainments, I will giance at a few of the most distingué. That of

all the numerous magnificent entertainments, I will glance at a few of the most distingué. That

all the numerous magnificent entertainments, I will plance at a few of the most distingué. That of

TEXT PRINCESS DE SACAR

is perhaps worthy of the first mention, on account of the unusually large assemblage of youth and beauty and the extremely elegant surroundings. On this occasion the antique service of silver with its armoral bearings, which has descended many generations, was taken from its chests of carved chony, almost as precious as the silver, to adorn the dinner-table of the halle-a-manager of the hotel of the Rue d'Jena. Forty valets-de-pied were in attendance in the grand salons, in addition to numerous whiters whose duties confined them exclusively to the dining-room. The toliets were more varied than is general on such occasions, and displayed the greatest originality. The Countess d'Atole wore a robe of gray satin over a plaited skirt with square train, opening on a tablier of rose satin, embroidered in rabesques with gold and silver. A barb of lace embroidered in the same manuer adorned her bair, and was retained in place by seven large diamond-hoaded plna. Mile. D. was all in mauve! This codor, discarded for ten yeurs, is again striving for ascendency. There were robes crebe de chine of various hues, some of which were embroidered in large Oriental figures, while one was covered with spruys and butterflies, and another with brilliant birds. This gorgoously-embroidered material requires great skill in arranging effectively, as long spruys are sometimes continued on the different widths, and must be joined so as to carry out the designs barmoniously. Thus, a spray of flowers or a view sometimes extends over a great portion of the dress, and therefore must be arranged muturally, which, however, ofter requires some waste of material.

Next in the category of brilliant entertainments is that of the category of the prince of such and holes and the Princess and such the region of the work, in view of the transformation of so many palstial residences into perfect bowers of roses,—for these are the pri

grandfather's cetate, but of course this was no account in diverting justice from its proper channel.

THE EX-KREDIVE OF SCYPT is also incensed at the undignified manner in which Royalty is treated, and says he is weary of the insults becaped upon him in Italy, and has resolved to return to France. His case is as follows: In 1876 the celebrated manufactory of porcelain owned by the Marquis Geord, of Florence, furnished Ismail Pasha a maroincent table-service, valued at 110,000 france. Of this, 34,000 was paid; and the house of Ginori brought suit before the First Section of the Civil Tribunal of Naples, which has condemned his Royal Highness Ismail Pasha to pay the \$4,000 france remaining due and the legal interest, 5 per cent. until all is settled. The tribunal has also ordered the said Ismail Pasha to pay the expenses of the suit; and therefore he desires to leave this most inhospitable country.—'a country," he says, which deserves to be stricken from the world for treating a monarch with such iodignity."

Apropos of lawsuits, I may here mention a singular one which has recently been brought against the French Government for DESTS CONTRACTED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE, or rather a threatening appeal, to end in a snit if the demand is not antisfied. According to the representations of the creditor, M. Guidin, a marine painter of Roulegne-sur-Seine, the Government owes him for twenty-soven pictures, the complement of an order for ninety from King Louis Philippe. The immense undertaking, which must have embraced the whole history of French navigation, was to yield M. Guidin 100,000 francs, of which 200,000 was paid on account, and 500,000 was to be received after the completion of the work. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out there only remained twenty-seven pictures to complete the work, which he now requests the Government to burchase for 150,000 francs. Apart from the foolishness of the demand, it would be useless to talk to France about pictures at the present time. There is a surfeit of them,—a perfect inundation.

LOCAL CRIME. THE JUSTICES. The colored Democrat, R. C. Dawson, who was arrested for falsely representing his father and affixing his name to a bail bond, was held over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice

Hammer in bonds of \$500.

T. Fancher, a resident of Hyde Park, was held over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Brayton in bonds of \$400. The charge was forgery, and he is accused of signing the mame of one William J. Dobson to certain letters, intending to obtain money by false pretenses.

James A. Conrad, who runs a store at 682 West Polk street, was arrested and taken before Justice Meech yesterday obarged with brutaily horsewhipping little Willie Doty, aged 10 years, who resides with his parents on the West Side. He was fined \$10 and costs for his inhumanity.

James Gore, of the firm of Chapin & Gore, and Pete Maguire, proprietor of the variety dive at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, were arrested resterday on complaint of Elsie Waddell on a charge of selling liquor to minors. The cases were put over until the 3th.

26th.

Prank and Mary McKinstry, residing at No. 223 Clark street, had a quarrel early yesterday morning, and the husband knocked his wife down and set two large dogs on her. She was severely bitten in the right arm, and the wound produced was a serious one. McKinstry runs a beer-saloon and loans his dogs, two trained buil pups, to theatrical companies. Justice Summerfield fined him \$30 and costs, in default of which he went to the Bridewell.

ARRESTS.
Frank Krick, 19 years of age, is at the Deering Street Station charged with burglary. Three years ago he stole three sets of harness from Mr. Weston, corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue, and also stole a watch and chain from Mr. W. F. Bemis. He then left the city, and did not return until last Monday.

James Buke, a Bohemian, 28 years of age, yesterday forenoon broke a window and forced an entrance to 8t. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Johnson street, near the Twelfth Street Station. He picked up about \$100 worth of clothing, silverware, and books. He was caught in the church by Officer McMahon, who locked him up at the station.

Miss Olga Hockin, 21 years of age, living at

Miss Olga Hockin, 21 years of age, living at No. 12 Menominee street, was run down at 7:30 last evening, on the corner of Clark and Menominee streets, by an express wagon driven by D. Cashin. She was badly bruised about the body. The expressman was locked up at the Webster Avenue Station, charged with criminal carelessness.

Magnificent Entertainments-Royalty in

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

PARIS, France, May 23.—Fashion is becoming a savant, an archeologist, a Realist; she has abandoned the realms of Fancy, where Cupids and other mythical beings created an ideal world around her. Among other evidences of this is the fact that we no longer see Love's emblematic devices dangling from watch-chains in the forms of hearts, doves, etc., as the porte-bonheur a la mode to-day is

bonheur a la mode to-day is

A GOLD OR SILVER PIG.

They may have diamond eyes, if you please; but, in my opinion, these only increase the aggravation. You will doubtless question what archeology has to de with this; but it is readily explained. Fashion has been at the Sorbonne, and there learned that these gold and sliver swine were in vogue among the Romans 2,000 years ago. This information was given by a Professor of the School of Rome, who has recently been lecturing in Paris on his explorations among the ruins of Preneste, Italy, where he discovered a temple dedicated to Fortune, which had been erected by the Romans. In the ruins of this temple, great numbers of little gold, silver, and clay pigs were found; and investigation proved these to have been offerings to the Goddess by those whom she had favored. The antiquarian mania now raging could not resist the desire of reviving these trinkets, which have at least proved their efficacy as portes-bonheur to the jewelers, who are manufacturing them in great numbers. It is true the archeological interest of the gold and silver swine of the Temple of Fortune is immense; but, as models for charms and ornaments, they are unworthy of notice, except as an evidence of the abuse of the antique.

lence of the abuse of the antique.

In our very midst there are now charming models of olden times, that might well serve for

Authaie, a.m. Berandiere, etc. This exposition of

THE MUSEE DES ARTS DECORATIFS

also contains the interesting collection of caramics, glassware, and tapestries from the Fitzeenth to the Sixteenth Century, belonging to M. Gasnault; as well as a collection of fans from the Sixteenth Century to the present time. There is a world of study in these fans alone; and, as we look on one which formerly belonged to Mine. Recamier, we imagine her in the celebrated Hotel Rambouillet, gracefully agitating the pretty bijon, and saying coquetishly to M. Chateaubriand, who was the pride of this salon, if not its soul, "Je, comprends." We also imagine her in the triumph of her youth and beauty, in her long matine of sunshine, and in the evening of her life, when the sun went down; "for," as remarked Lord Pilgrim, "we cannot call old age a period so full of life and vigor." Then there are fans painted by Watteau, all sparkling with the smiling grace of the Bighteenth Century; Elizabethan fans of ostrich-feathers, with their handles of kold and sliver; and, in fact, specimens of overy description worth preserving from the Sixteenth Century down.

Among the most singular collections in this exposition of antiquities is a case of artistic buttons loanned by M. le Barch Perlgnon. These can be profitably studied at the present time of degenerated buttons, when the baser metals are obtruding themselves more and more into this branch of industry. Truly it was a happy thought of Baron Perlgnon to rescue from oblivion these charming objects of art; for, although generally regarded as trivial affairs, there is an immense scope in the facilities they offer for the exercise of gonius, as is proved by this display at the Museum of Decorative Art.

The objects ionned by the Duke d'Aumale are magnificent, among which there are many horlooms from

lady's gold watch from Noel Laplance, of No. 40
Blue Island avenue, while they were out upon a
spree together; Alois Koehler, an employé in
John Kundinger's butcher-shop, near the corner
of Clark and Harrison streets, who is charged
with embezzling the each contents of the moneydrawer, amounting to some \$0, during the temporary absence of the proprietor yesterday
afternoon.

A den of disgraceful infamy at No. 147 Monroe
street, kept by a woman who registered at the
Armory as Emma De Buckley, was the scene
last evening of a disgraceful upruar, A man
giving the name of John McDonaid, his companion, and two young—said to be very young—
girls entered the den and and asked for rooms,
which were given them. A dispute arose as to
the payment for the rooms, and McDonaid, losting his temper, struck at the landlady, who
called in a policeman and caused his
arrest. The woman now says the
girls were but mere children, and
that this was ber reason for objecting. This is
hardly probable, however, for the piace, like
several others in the iocality, makes a living off
children and very young women. The police
should pay a little attention to these down-town
ranches.

The capture of a thief named Otto Bellman

should pay a little attention to these down-town ranches.

The capture of a thief named Otto Bellman by Detectives Shea and Kipley yesterday, brought to the light of day three of the many burglaries suppressed by the police. June 16, Mrs. Atlee, of No. 3145 Prairie avenue, reported that her house had been plundered of a gold watch and chain and some other articles of jewelry and clothing. The day of the robbery Mrs. Atlee noticed a man is the hallway, but he was such a green looking fellow that she thought he had been in the house inquiring the way, or perhaps asking for aims. As soon as he had left the neighborhood she missed her jewelry. Thursday Race Bros., the oyster men, reported that their bouse had been entered during the afternoon by a burglar, who stole four suits of clothing valued at \$125. The servant of a neighbor saw the fellow leaving the house, and the description which she gave corresponded with the one given by Mrs. Atlee. Yesterday Detectives Shea and Kipley found and arcested Bellman near the corner of State and Harrison streets. Wrapped up in a silk handkerchief in his coat-tail pocket they found a watch and chain worth in the neighborhood of \$150, but they had no report on file of such a watch or chain. Bellman was questioned as to where he got it, and, after a little hesitation, said that he was "hard up and pinched the super" on the North Side. Later it was ascertained that during the foremoon a thief had sneaked into the residence of Mrs. Dickinson, No. 470 North La Saile street, and had stolen the watch and some other articles. Beliman was fully identified as the thief. In the evening the prisoner confessed that Mr. Race's property was hidden beneath an oid wagon-box in Victoria aliey. REINTERRED.

REINTERRED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KDOKUK, Ia., June 18.—The remains of thirteen soldiers, who were buried near Memphis, Mo., July 10, 1882, were brought to this city this morning and reinterred at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the National Cemetery. They lost their lives in the engagement between Merrill's Cavalry and Col. Forter's command of Confederates. Appropriate services were held. THE CROPS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
VINCENNES, Ind., June 17.—The first new wheat of the season was bought in this city yesterday by Messrs. C. W. Jones & Co., of Elevator A. Two car-loads will be shipped to Toledo to-day. The wheat is of good quality, and, notwithstanding the adverse weather, the yield will be very large. THE LEADVILLE STRIKE. DENVER, June 18.—Mooney, the leader of the Leadville strike, was arrested here last night on a warrant from the Sheriff of Lake County, while addressing a meeting called to indores the Leadville strike. No resistunce was attempted. Mooney was released this morning. Telegrams from Leadville state that all the militia are mustered out except one company. Everything is quiet.

THE UNITARIANS. MILWAUKER, Wis., June 18.—The Western Unitarian Sunday-School Society to-day elected the following officers: President, the Rev. J. S. Loonard, St. Louis; Vice-President, Mrs. Tilton, Chicago; Secretary, F. L. Hosmer, Cleveland; Treasurer, F. L. Roberts, Chicago; Directors, W. C. Gannett, St. Paul, and C. S. Udell, St. Louis.

IN A SAD PLIGHT. SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., June 18.—A Tueson disputch says a special from Shakspeare, N. M., to the Star says the citizens of Silver City and vicinity are almost starving for want of provisions. Not one pound of flour, potatoes, bacon, or the staple necessaries of life is to be obtained for love or money. Neither can shecks

of little avail; it would be far better to say that he was of the most humble origin, and had always been an honest man." Another ples was, that he intended to make restitution after a lawsuit was decided which he had brought against Geneva to recover his proportion of his grandfather's estate, but of course this was no account in diverting justice from its proper

FIRES.

AT SAND LAKE, MICH. Brecist Dispatch to The Chicago Primare
Grand Rapins, Mich., June 18.—A similat Sand Lake, on the Grand Rapids
diana Railread, in this county, owned by
man, Barnhart & Co., of this city, with
30,000 shingies, was burned last night. Even \$3,000 and \$3,000, on which them
\$1,000 of insurance. Origin of fire unknown

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pritums.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 18.—Fire this afternoon destoyed a drill-house at Jesse Hoyt's sait works in the lower part of the city. Loss. \$3,000; insured for \$1.500. Later a warehouse containing sixty tons of hay, a quantity of plaster, lard, oil, etc., owned by R. Boyd & Co., burned. Loss, \$2,800; no insurance.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 18.—Early this morning, three ice-bouses belonging to Frank Waters, and situated near this city, were totally distroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$3,000,—aft the houses being stored with ice. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

HYDE PARK.

Adoption of the Annual Appropriation Bill.

The Board of Trustees met at the Villag
Hall last evening. All the members were in a

tendance.

The following appropriation bill was adopted: For Village Controller's salary, \$1,800; for Village Assessor's salary, \$1,800; for Village Assessor's salary, \$1,500; for Village Tresaurer's salary, \$1,300; for Village Clerk's salary, \$1,500; for Village Clerk's salary, \$1,500; for President and Board of Trustees, \$1,500; for Superintendent of Public Works, \$3,600; for Superintendent of Public Works, \$3,600; for Village Regimer's salary, \$9,00; for Village Attorney's salary, \$3,200; for Village Attorney's salary \$3,200; for eyalar expenses, \$1,000; for election expenses, \$3,000; for advertising, stationery, etc., \$1,600; for pay of regular police, \$15,000; for pay of special police, \$500; for sanitary expenses, \$1,000; for expenses of Piro Department, \$4,000; for repairing streets, etc., \$2,000; for small improvements, \$2,000; for gas and lighting street lamps, \$7,000; for construction, repair, and attention to bridges, \$2,000; for culverts, drains, and outlets, \$10,000; for payments, \$4,000; for additional machinery for Water-Works, \$5,000; for special assessment and condemnation proceedings, \$15,000; for payment of village proportion of special assessments, \$6,000; for expenses of public pounds, \$1,000; for contingent fund, \$5,000; for interest and sinking fund on bonda, \$6,000; for expenses and deficiencies, \$8,000; total, \$138,00.

The Engineer was instructed to estimate the cost of repairing all the macadamized streets, and report the same to the Board.

The County Commissioners were invited to inspect the Chicago and Thornton road, which has been completed.

W. H. Lander's proposition to build the Brooks street sewer for \$550 was accepted.

The Health Officer reported that two cases of small-pox had come under his notice during the week. One was Mr. Billinger, residing on Fortyfirst street and Langley asyenie, but the Health Officer stated he had only a slight attack of varioloid, and was now quite recovered; the other was a girl 8 years of age, and she had been removed to the Bospital,

John Ste

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the be AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL The friends and admirers of Miss JESSIE COT THOUL, prior to her departure for a year's study the European Dramatic Schools, will tender a TESTINONIAL MONDAY.

JESSIE COUTHOU on which occasion Miss Couthoni will have the a sistance of a splendid array of supporting artists, including

Miss Abbie Carrington,
Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davie,
Miss Alice Bateman,
Prof. Walter C. Lympn, SECURE TODAY

250, 500, 51.00. SEA 13

At the Central Music Hall Box Office, where also sub-scribers' tickets can be exchanged for reserved soats GEO, R. CARPENTER, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. WREE OF JUNE 14 - First appearance of the cele-

NATHAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. CIROFLE-CIROFLA This Evening—Grand Double Bill—THE RELLS OF CORNEVILLE is English, and Less DEUX AVENGLES in French Sunday night, Farewell Per-formance—GIROPI, R.-OIROPI, A. Monday, June 21. Chteago's favorite. JOSEPH MUB-PHY, in KERRY GOW.

EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE,

The Elegant and Commodious Side-Wheel Stee Will leave her dock, Clark-st. Bridge, daily as follows:
Saturday, June B. 10 s. m.—Excursion on the Lake.
Tickets, 50 cents. 2:50 p. m.—Excursion. Round trip,
30 cents. 9 p. m.—Grand Moonlight Excursion to
Michigan City, returning to Chicago Subday morning.
Round trip, 51. State Rooms extra.
Grand display of Fireworks every evening. Ainsworth's Brass and String Bands necompany each excursion. Ample accommodation for dancing. Refreshments of all kinds can be obtained on board the boat
JAS. F. TROWELLI, Master. JESSE COX, Manager.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE; er, The Slave of Duty. Music by
ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
W. S. GILBERT.
Sunday—Last Night Pirates of Persance in America
Monday—Tony Pastor and His Double Company.

LAST NIGHTS and MATINES of the
BIJOU OPERA COMPANY.
Two New Comic Operas.
THE SPECTRE KNIGHT,
By ALFRED CELLIER and JAMES ALBERRY, and
CMARITY BEGINS AT HOME,
BY ALFRED CELLIER and BOLTON ROWS.
Note Week-H. B. Mahn's Opera Company in the
latest Buropean Operatic Novelty, BUCLACCIO, by
Prans You Supple.

BAUM'S CONCERT GARDEN

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BAUM'S CONCERT GARDEN,
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-va.

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Every Night During the Summer.

Superb Orchestra of Eminent Solcists,

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Admission E cenis to all parts of the Garden.

W. L. ALLEN, Manager,

MEDETUR

PHYSIOLOGICAL RELUVERATOR ORGANIC SYSTEM.

Pearls of Strength and Specific Cure for Headaches, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Rhoumatism Heuralgia and Nervousness.

These pearls being purely physiological in their effect upon the human body, can be taken under all circumstances or conditions with perfect safety. In all forms of debility or lassitude their use is positively necessary, supplying nerve and brain power, repairing waste, and reviving the entire system.

As food for the brain, vitalizer of the nerves, rejuvenator of the organic system, use Nedeum.

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Dr.A.L.Clum's

LIVER CATHARTIC. Purely vegetable. Curve all Billow Pleases, ing on the Stomach, liver, and Blood. Warrant all cases. Ask your Dyearts for the workers for circulars. CLUM Control of 1888 of the Soul by all dragates. WEEKLY EDITION-POSTPAID

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Renfield-st. (. Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strat. GELLIG, Agent. HOTON, D. C.—1819 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

th etreet, between Clark and La Salle. At of the Nathel English Opera Compan, "Girode-Girofia." Evening, "The Bel tille" and "Les Deux Avengies."

Haverly's Theatre. reet, corner of Monroe. En e's London Opers Company. Afternoon and evening. McVicker's Theaire. street, between Dearborn and State. of the Bijou Opera Company. "The ht." and "Charity Begins at Home." Af-

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. he Presidential campaign has now fairly need. The Republicans have a magnificent dard-bearer, at once a statesman, scholar soldier, who is worthy of the cordial support f every Republican in this broad land. Every publican party, and devoted to the honor and elfare of his country, cannot hesitate to support Gen. JAMES A. GARPTELD and the whol

epublican ticket.
The Republicans must confront the "Solid outh" by a Solid North. Congress must be ecovered from the hands of the Confederate Brigadiers and their doughface ailies; and the Government must be kept in the control of the party that saved the Union and made a free

To these ends a wide dissemination among the copie of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will essentially

In order to place THE WEEKLY THIBUNE in the hands of the greatest possible number of readers during the campaign, it will be mailed to any part of the United States for Mty cents until fter the Presidential election.

Any person remitting \$5 can have twelve cores of the Weekly mailed for the same ength of time to as many names; or, for \$10, venty-five copies will be sent. Pour in the bs without delay. It will make a li and "carry the war into Africa."

SANUEL SAMPSON HOWARD was hanged at Bastrop, Tex., yesterday, for a murder com-mitted in May, 1878.

THE census returns give Brooklyn a popu-

lation of 550,600 persons, which is an increase 72,000 since the census of 1870.

A QUARREL between father and son at skeme, Ind., about some property, resulted sterday in the son killing his father. EVERYTHING is quiet at Leadville. Th

miners have returned to work, and all the militia have been mustered out but one company. Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of

Wales, is about to enter the Royal Milit Academy to learn the glorious art of war. BISMARCK suffered another defeat in the russian Diet yesterday. The first clause of the nurch bill was rejected by a vote of 206 to 180.

THE French Cabinet yesterday decide that all persons who were guilty of political of-fenses prior to 1871 shall be granted a plenary

An immense election fund has been sub-scribed by the French Legitmists for the pur-pose of securing the return of candidates of their way of thinking.

CONEY, the leader of the Leadville strik-

ing miners, was arrested at Denver yesterday while addressing a crowd who sympathized with the strikers at Leadville. HUMBERT, a French Communist, who was

recently pardoned, affirms that the French po-litical convicts at New Caledonia are treated with the greatest cruelty. A BROTHER-IN-LAW of Gen. Garfield's was yesterday removed from the position of Col-lector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., to make way for the son of an ex-Rebel.

THE Parliament of New South Wales has resolved to impose an export tariff on wool, cattle, and horses in order to raise money to pay for the internal improvements now in

PRESIDENT HAVES proposes to visit the Pacific Coast this summer, and as soon after his return from Ohio as the affairs of the Government will permit. He will be accompanied by his son, Webb Hayes.

THE troops at a Havana fortress mutinied yesterday, but the affair was suppressed, six of the mutineers have been shot. The ea tiny was the non-payment of the

THE Bradlaugh case has not yet been settied. Sir Hardinge Giffard, a Tory member, will move in the House of Commons next Monday that he be neither permitted to take the oath, to affirm, not take his seat.

A MINING accident at Yellow Jacket lode, near Gold Hill, yesterday morning, resulted in the death of four men and the wounding of four others. The accident was caused by a car-load of tools breaking through the crust.

THE people of Silver City and vicinity are said to be starving. Food of any kind cann sedured for love or money since the recent by Victoria's band of Indians. Business is sirely abandoned, as a matter of course.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is disgusted

resics has ceased to be a virtue in the of the Irish peasants, and they have ap-tly determined to resist all future evic-from their holdings, no matter what the Evicting landlords are threatened with and in the absence of the landlords the is propose to make the agents the victims.

The President has appointed John Mor-ton, son of the late Senator Morton, Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Mr. Morton had been previously appointed, but was not con-sent the coned, owing to the hostility of Senator Be

TURKEY is taking every possible precaution to render the settlement of the G frontier question as difficult as possible. T are several Albanian emissaries at present the Janina district, urging the inhabitan resist annexation with Greece.

THE new harbor at Holyhead, in North Walts, was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by Prince Albert Edward. The cort is the nearest one in Great Britain to Dub-

INFORMATION received from the Asiatic provinces of Turkey indicates that large num-bers have recently died there of starvation. In one Province the deaths reached 2,000. The

FRANK McKINSTRY, who lived at one time at No. 203 South Clark street, while intoxicated yesterday morning beat his wife unmercifully and then set upon the pour defenseless woman two furious dogs. The wounds inflicted were very severe. The brutal husband was only

THE Democratic National Committee restorday by an almost unanimous vote de-termined on Senator Wade Hampton for Tem-porary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention. The other persons mentioned were Stevenson, of Kentnoky; Scott, of Pennsylvanis; and

An Adventist clergyman employed as a teacher in Battle Creek (Mich.) College made teacher in settle creek (shich.) College made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide yester-day. He first tried to drown himself, but was rescued; he then threw himself on the rallroad-track as a train approached, and was again saved. The man is crazed by religious excite-

Owing to the meagre appropriation made by Congress for the Patent-Office, many clerks will soon have to be discharged therefrom, greatly to the detriment of the public business. reatly to the detriment of the public busin The Patent-Office is more than self-sustains but the fees are covered into the Treasury, are not available, save by appropriation, for paying the expenses of the office.

DON CAMEBON is said to have opposed the confirmation of ex-Gov. Hartranft as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, owing to that rentleman's friendship for McManes, the Philadelphia delegate who led the opposition among the Pennsylvania men at the Chicago Convention. McManes is now considered a fernical rival of the younger Cameron.

THE English Radicals declare that the erection of a monument to the late Prince Im-perial in Westminster Abbey is opposed to the continents of the English people, and calculated Commons declaring such to be the

THE North Carolina Democratic Convention met in the Capitol Square at Raleigh yester-day, no hall in the city being large enough to hold the delegates, 2,000 in number. All the old State officers were renominated, except the At-torney-General. The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were not instructed, but are said to be for Seymour as first choice and Bayard as

CAPT. KENNEDY, of the British ship Deonda, arrived at New Orleans yesterday, and eports having come on the British ship Edmon-on about 100 miles north of Key West, and finding that it was abandoned he placed an officer and part of his crew on board, with instructions to take the vessel to Key West. The Edmonton was seaworthy, and no reason for the abandon-

Progra is greatly excited over the way in recent a is greatly excited over the way in which its ceasus was taken. It is claimed that bashful girls and decrepit old men were appointed enumerators, and only reckoned about half the total population. The citizens have appointed twenty enumerators to do the work over again, and the result of their labors will be placed before the Consus Supervisor in the home. placed before the Census Supervisor in the hope that Peoria will get credit for every human

POLITICAL excitement in Cincinnati is confined to a wordy war between the Tildenites and anti-Tildenites. The former crowd is under the eneralship of Smith Weed, of cipher-dispatch otoriety, Ignatius Donnelly, Pinley, and Abe Hewitt, and consists of some of the most dis reputable fellows of the Democratic party of New York City. The anti-Tildenites are, of course, under the political guidance of John Kelly and the Tammany politicians. The air is sulphurous with the oaths of the New-Yorkers, sulphurous with the oaths of the New-Yorken and the Republicans of Cincinnati are thinkin of evacuating the city until the Convention is

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has already commenced to plan the work necessary to secure Republican success, under the able supervision of Secretary Mc-Pherson. Campaign documents are being pro-pared for circulation, and many of them will be soon in the bands of the voters. The demand for them is already very great, and more than usual interest is being shown by Republicans throughout the country in the co ratic party have sent communications promis ing to use their best efforts for the s e Republican party this time.

SIR WILPRID LAWSON'S perseverance has at last been crowned with success. Year after year he has tried to get the English House of Commons to declare in favor of local option as Commons to declare in favor of local option as to the sale of liquors preparatory to the introduction of a permissive bill, and year after year has he been defeated. Yesterday, however, his resolution was passed by a vote of 230 to 208, and with him voted Forster, Harcourt, Chamberlain, and other members of the Cabinet and Government. It is quite probable that the principle of the resolution will be immediately formulated into law, and that localities where a majority of the voters are opposed to the sale of liquors will

A TERBUNE correspondent interviewed John Keily on his arrival at Cincinnat yester-day. The Tammany Chief emphatically and ve-hemently assorted that he would oppose Tilden in the Convention, and, in case he was nom-inated, would oppose him at the polls. Kelly assorted that Tilden could not carry New York State under any circumstance; that Tilden's following is very meagre; that he has no personal friends, and could not do any injury to any Democratic candidate in the State. Kelly was inclined to believe that Seymour's letter to Mayor Sprigg was final, and that the Democracy should look for another candidate than the Sage

ABE HEWITT has at last emerged from his cave of gloom. In company with Sam Ran-dail he passed through Pittsburg yesterday, and in reply to an interviewer said that he was going to Cincinnati in the interest of Tilden, but was not very sanguine of the success of his man. He thinks that Seymour is out of the race, but did not appear to be very enthusiastic for Tilden. He said: "There are difficulties in the way of that gentleman's nomination—his health is somewhat impaired, and he may withdraw before the or-ganization." These statements are significant. ganization." These statements are sign and indicate that should Tilden see no ch ocess he will not remain in the field.

By a vote of 3 to 2 the Indiana Suprem Court yesterday decided that the adoption of the constitutional amendments was invalid, of the ground that it had not been determine the ground that it had not been determined whether the amendments were adopted by a majority of the entire vote cast at the spring elections. By this decision the Indiana election for State officers will take place, as heretofore, in October. The decision is regarded as a political maneuvre to help the Democrats, the chances being considered even for the State going Democratic in October, and thus off-set ting the admitted Republican victory in Ohio. It will also help the Hendricks boom at Cincinnati. Coming from one of the Uctober States

sive the nomination for pro-isjon was rendered at this time for po-isjon was seems to be established beyon litical purposes seems to be established by a doubt by a remark made by Judge Worder Mr. Rice, Secretary of the Democratic St Central Committee, in the presence of a report of the Indianapolis News. Great indignation eing taken to hold a meeting at India in early day to denounce the decision.

REPUBLICAN CHANCES IN INDIANA. The decision of the Supreme Court of In ently voted on and carried in hat State were not legally adopted, is clearly partisan trick to secure, under the loos laws and cheating-made-casy method, a State election in October. One of these amendnents abolished the October election and stooned the vote for the State ticket and Congressmen to the same day in November on which the Presidential election occur This left Ohio as the only State holding liminary election in October, and Gareld's nomination assured that election to the Republicans. The Democrats have ever since felt the necessity for a possible offse to the Ohio election, and hence this decision The constitutional amendment which has been set aside received an undisputed maority of all the votes cast upon that questle But there were township elections on the the aggregate vote on the amendments. This has furnished a partisan Bench with an excuse for nullifying the will of the people as playing into the hands of their party. mendments did not receive a majority of the es cast at the township elections, which had nothing in common with the vote on the amendments, and this flimsy pretext is used to restore the October election and escape the mpediments thrown in the way of coloniza tion and repeating by one of those amend ments. But this partisan decision may react and the result be very different from wh

was intended to be effected by it. Indiana is generally reckoned among the doubtful" States. The control of the State Legislature and the State offices has vacil lated of late years between the two conten ing parties. The State is close on a full vote and success for one party or the other is usually determined by the peculiar conditions attending each campaign. All the circumstances this year seem to favor the Repub

licans. The nomination by the Republicans Judge A. G. Porter is a guarantee that the Republican party will be thoroughly united in the approaching struggle. The Republi an State Convention was not unlike the re cent National Convention in some respect Gen. Streight held relatively the same position at Indianapolis which Gen. Grant held at Chicago. He had a large following and strong friends, but there was also bitt sition to him. He came within sixty-five votes of receiving the nomination, but stoppe at that point. There were several other candidates, all willing and some anxious t make the run, but the various factions final ly combined upon Judge Porter, who wa scarcely regarded as being in the race had made no effort to sewho the result was a genuine surprise. Like Garfield on the National ticket. Porter is not a "dark horse" in Indiana in the usual sig ificance of that term. He was born in the State, and has been successfully identified with its polities for many years. He was a prominent member of the Indianapolis Bar, once a partner of Judge McDonald, and at another time associated with Gen. Harrison, He was elected to Congress for two terms, and has been the First Controller of the constantly recurring progress in other mat-Treasury during President Hayes' Administers. The wheat-fields of Illinois, Minnesotration. He is universally respected by political friends and foes as a man of ability

and unimpeachable integrity. When the Democrats elected William Governor four years ago, all the advantage were on their side. Mr. Orth had been forced o withdraw from the Republican ticket, and Gen. Harrison was substituted at the last moment. This change brought out considerable resentment among the Germans, and on the whole weakened the Republicans There was also a strong disaffection among the Republicans on account of the resumn tion policy. The Greenback vote in the Stat amounted to 13,000, and it is entirely within bounds to say that 10,000 of this number came from the Republicans. The Democrats with Greenback proclivities voted the regular party ticket, for both the Democratic plat form and the Democratic candidate (Blue Jeans Williams) were entirely satisfac them. But Williams received only only 5 000 majority, and would have been defeated by about that number had the Republicans with Greenback proclivities voted their own party ticket, as did the Democrats who were simi

larly inclined. This year there is no issue between the two rincipal parties on finance. The Democratic platform professes conversion to the Repub ican policy of resumption and hard money Democrats who are still infected with the tat delusion can no longer reconcile their notions with voting the Democratic ticket The Republicans who went astray on this question have generally become convinced by the practical operation of resumption that policy of their party was correct, and they will return to act it, on general principles. Hence the Republicans count upon a gain of 10,000 votes over their strength of 1876, while the Democrats must look forward to a loss of several thousand on the greenback question alone. This single change will be enough to put success vithin easy reach of the Republicans in In-

One of the constitutional amendments that have been set aside by the Supreme Court would have sided the Republicans in suppressing the Democratic practice of importing voters from Kentucky, Illinois, and Micl igan for the October election, as it provided that voters, upon challenge, should prove a certain residence in the State, county, and oting precinct. Since the Republicans are to be deprived of this protection, they must increase their vigilance. They will also gain a large accession of votes from fair-minded Democrats who will take this means of condemning the debasement of the Supreme Court to mere partisan purposes. The result may be that the decision, on this account, will do the Democrats more harm than good. These various circumstances afford more encouragement to the Republicans of Indiana than they have had at any general election during the past eight years. There is every promise of hearty and effective work. Judge Porter, in accepting the nomination, outlined the true plan for the campaign—viz.: frequent township and school-house meetings, instead of big conventions and mass-meetings. There is a business-like and confiden air about the Republican campaign in Indiana this year which is almost sure to earry

the State for Garfield and Porter, and may bring out a Republican majority that will stonish the country. If Indiana shall go Republican in October, as well as Ohio, the Democrats of the country will wish that the Supreme Court had been Republican, in which case there would have been no partisan decision affecting ents that were all m the line of poof a majority of all the citizens who cared to easi

at party will not acquire any great advan-ge from a success achieved through such

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN ENGLAND. We print an editorial from the London.

Times of June 3 commenting upon two articles from the pens of experts recently published in England upon the future of wheat production in that country. The first of these articles was written by Transplantation. articles was written by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and the other by Mr. Caird, both eminent as practical scientific men. The two gentle men wrote at the same time on the same sub ject, but neither aware that the other was idering the subject, and both reached the conclusion: that, so far as growing wheat to be sold at a profit, that busi practically at an end in England. The ar-ticle in the Times concurs in the opinions expressed by the two English writers, and is of more than ordinary interest in this country.

The fact of a succession of bad crops in Great Britain is not considered as the sole cause of the sale of American wheat in En-

rland; that was an incident of the great

change in trade that was to take place. The

short crops of England hastened, of course the shipment of American breadstuffs, bu it has also familiarized the British consumers with cheap bread,—with bread cheaper than it can be produced and sold for by British farmers. The promise of better times to English farmers, with a return of etter seasons and fair crops, is not accepted by these writers as affording much comfort to English wheat-growers. The fact will remain unchanged that American wheat and American flour will continue to be sold in unlimited quantities in England for less than they can be profitably produced there, and consequently renders wheat culture, as a matter of profit, wholly out of the question. The road from the American fields to the British market once being traveled, that it will be traveled continuously is beyond all question, no matter what the weather or the crops in England may happen to be. The inability of England to produce food sufficient for home conumption is not an accident; it has existed for a long time. The cheaper the food can be furnished the greater will be the demand and the consumption; so, without re to the home supply, there will be a demand for American breadstuffs, and the price of English wheat must be governed by that of the supply from America, thus rendering the growth of English wheat unprof with a fair crop. Not one-third of the arable land adapted to cultivation in the United States is yet under the plow; even that devoted to wheat is permitted to produce its mere thirteen bushel to the acre, when, so soon as the easion may require it, the yield per acre can be increased largely. Nor can the British farmer hope that the United States will in time so increase their population as to nee the whole wheat production. Dr. Playfair states that when the Americans shall number a hundred millions, even that population will make no serious impression on the stores possible to be produced from the soil of America. Outside, and in addition to the United States, is the Dominion of Canada, with its almost unexplored wheat-fields in the Valley of Lake Winnipeg, and so any hope of the British wheat-farmer of any failure of the American competition is entirely too remote. Small consolation for the British farmer is afforded by the prospect in which "wherever the eye looks to the west and northwest of the American Continent, it beholds a sea of golden wheat ripening for

the food of hungry Englishmen.' The permanency of America as the country for producing food for the British Islands and for other States in Europe is aided by the ta, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, and of the Valley of the Red River are within a few hours' travel of the Atlantic ports. The cost of transportation no longer prohibits the re-moval of grain across one-half the continent. Wheat put on cars at the Missouri River, in Dakota, is included within a few hours among the receipts at Chicago, and sold hence under a transportation tract for delivery at any port in Europe. The cost of ocean transportation has diminished under the great demand for it, and under the improved means for grain as well as all other descriptions of merchandise. Vessels have reformed their construction and been adapted for the carriage of all manner of freight. Live beeves, sheep, and hogs are now transported as safe ly, expeditiously, and comfortably from the plains of Kansas to Europe as human passengers were thirty years ago. With the demand for speedy, safe, and appropriate ocean transportation, self-interest has been prompt in furnishing these. Fresh beef is shipped now by the careass from one to the other continent as readily as it was thirty years ago from one city in this country to ano The economy of steam-navigation has also advanced greatly of late years. The improvement in boilers and engines and all

machinery used in steam-navigation has been very great, especially in the way of economy. Forty tons of coal per day now accomplishes the same work on an ocean steamer that some years ago required 100 tons. Machinery has now been invented whereby it is expected that even greater reductions in the amount of fuel can be made. An ordinary fast passenger steamer burns 500 tons of coal on a voyage, and the freight steamer 300 tons. If this consumption can be reduced one-half, as it is expected will be done, the saving in room, in the cost of fuel, and in that of labor, will permit a liberal re-

duction in the cost of ocean transportation. Wheat, however, is not the only food product with which the United States must hereafter supply Great Britain and other States of Europe. Our corn has not until within a few years been appreciated as is now done in Europe. English and Irish breeders of cattle have learned that it is the cheaper mode to keep their cattle on the pasture and then fatten them on America corn. That is the only hope these men have of competing with American beeves sent from this country. Se with the hog market. Of course the supply of packed beef, and pork, lard, and cut meats, must go from this country, because upon the supply of cheap meat from America millions of people in Europe must depend for having any meat

at all. American butter and American cheese nave already taken possession of the British market, and as time progresses the supply of other provisions from America must go on to meet a demand forever increasing, and which cannot be answered from any other quarter of the globe. To this must be soon added, besides the supply of every descrip-tion of canned vegetables, a regular trade in apples, pears, peaches, and the smaller fruits. The means for transporting these cheaply and without injury will doubtless be

found, and that very soon. In short, Great Britain abandons the attempt to compete with the United States in the matter of supplying the British people can buy both bread and meat from America cheaper than these articles can be produced home. This state of things is porter tous of a social revolution in the British Islands. The value of land and the rent of and, no longer able to produce the food necessary to support those who live upon it, must undergo a shrinkage which threatens the landed aristocracy of En-gland with a loss of revenue of the most alarming magnitude. Tenants cannot and will no longer undertake to pay rent which consumes the value of all they can produce. The land can no longer be used with profit to raise breadstuffs or cattle. The rent must be so reduced that the immense revenue de-rived from it must be diminished propor-tionately. The rental of the land falling, it must pass from the hands of landlords to tenant proprieters, and the incoming genera-tion of farming proprietors must largely take he place as the ruling population now occ pled by the aristocracy, whose wealth consists in the income from rented lands.

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA. J. H. Perrault, the editor of the Canad mancipation Review, is keeping up his n with the Toronto Globe on great benefits which would accrue to the Dominion from a commercial union with the United States, and, in a communication in that paper, which we print elsewhere, makes a strong statement of these benefits, from an agricultural standpoint, as the most important of all the advantages which Canada would derive from such a union. He shows that Canada, the immediate neighbor of the New England States, is in the best possible sition to supply them with agricult ural products at the highest market price, having in her favor the difference of freight from the Far Under the old Reciprocity Treaty all Canalian agricultural and forest products found a ready market in the United States at the highest prices, and no ocean freights, insurance, or duties were deducted from the profits. At one time Canada exported 11,-00,000 bushels of barley alone to the United States at \$1 and \$1.60 per bushel, and oats, hay, cattle, and poultry were exported in the same proportion. "Every farmer," says Mr. Perrault, "knows that with the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty we have been prac tically excluded from our best market. In looking over our exportations to the United States in 1879, they amounted to over \$31, 000,000, out of which an average duty of 25 per cent has been paid, which is a dead loss

to our farming community."

It is incomprehensible that there is any one in Canada who cannot feel the force of Mr. Perrault's statements, especially with the results of excessive tariffs all about them in the shape of ruined farms and emigrating farmers. All Canada is suffering from agricultural depression, the surest proof of which is to be found in the rapid and constant exodus of the farming population to this country. Cattle, horses, sheep, wheat, barley, potatoes, vegetables, everything that grows, is heavily taxed before it can enter this country, which taxes come out of profits. If the Canadian farmers had the run of our markets they would get American prices, or an advance equal to the whole duty. Mr. Perrault is right when he says that their comparatively small exportations cannot affect our immense agricultural production. The amount they can ship here can have no effect upon our markets. The products of four millions of people cannot be expected to influence the products of fifty millions of people. Under the old Reciprocity Treaty Canada did not injure us, and we helped her. They had just as free a run of our market as our Western States have in the Eastern States. The treaty was materially helping them and they were prosperous, but they re fused to renew it on terms that would include our manufactures. They insisted on a ne-sided reciprocity. We insisted on complete free trade for everything. But the Canadians replied that they would not tax British manufactures and let in ours free of duty. We replied, Very well, neither shall ment to the " mother country ' outweigh their own interests, and what has been the result? Ever since the termination of that treaty, Canada, as Mr. Perrault says has been steadily losing ground, and a crists has now been reached so dangerous that thousands of Canadians are fleeing across

the border to save themselves from actua At the same time it is important that Canadians should look at this matter in its proper light. There can be no commercial mion with this country that is not based on complete free trade. If they are to bring all their agricultural, forest, and fishery products here, we must be allowed to send all kinds of American manufactures and every other product into the Dominion free of tax or impediment, and the same rate of duties must be levied on British exports by both countries. Sentimentality for the "mother country" must be subordinated to business interests and simplicity of arrangements There must be no exceptions or discrimina tions. No treaty will be made that does not

cover the entire field. Mr. Perrault is right in his statements of the enormous advantages of a commercial union to Canada, and demonstrates them satisfactorily; but he should be aware of the terms which Americans will impose, one of the most positive of which is that we must have as complete a run of their markets as one of our States does of the markets of the other States. Everything that the United States produces must go into Canada as freely and unexceptionally as New England and the West exchange products. And, again, it would be well for Canadians to understand that it will hardly be worth while to "talk business" until they are prepared to give up their sentimental and stupid, and disastrous policy of depending on a little island 3,000 miles away, instead of upon their neighbor, the great Republic. So long as the Dominion Tories oppose this commercial union because it may lead to political union or annexation, no headway can be made. That is the American idea. We want a commercial union, and we want a political union to follow it in due time. We want to draw the Dominion in, and have control forever of both sides of north as the Pole; not by force, but by free consent, and we can wait for it. Indeed, if Americans thought that a Zollverein would not lead to annexation at some future day, the sooner the better for Canada, they would be very slow to consent to a commercia union, and we believe that Canada would not enjoy such a union with its consequent rosperity for ten years before she would be

ound wanting a political connection with us. The immediate results of such a commercial union to Canada would be larger and freer markets and higher prices. She would get far more for her own productions, and our products much cheaper than sh now does. In other words, she would buy cheaper and sell dearer. We are free to say that we want the six Dominion States that naturally belong to us, and will eventually come into the great Republic through the operation of manifest destiny. We can afford to wait for them, but how much longer can Canada afford to delay the ine with ruin and bankruptcy already staring

her in the face? CENSUS-COMMISSIONER WHIGHT thinks, from the returns received, that the enumeration of Chicago will show 475,000 inhabitants. The work will be finished this evening. Already we hear of many complaints of omissions. In some cases half a block has been skipped, and in another several houses on a block. In one case the enumerator called at

and ages of the keeper's family, and eighteen boarders. Commissioner Wright, where he has detected mistakes of this sort, has sent back the careless enur take the census over again. But there will be several thousand names omitted from the lists unless the citizens point out the omissions and have corrections made. The lists will be open to inspection at the County Clerk's office for five days, and those who have not been called on by the census-taker or who know of any errors should inform Commissloner Wright at once, in person or by postal, his address being the Custom-House. The census-takers are paid two cents a name for their work, and where it was difficult to get them have undoubtedly passed them by rather than incur trouble or go back over their district to search for missed names or skipped houses. A year ago a school census was taken, and an estimate therefrom was made of the total population which, we be-lieve, placed it then at something like 440,000. The increase since last year has been very rapid,—new population pouring into the city in a steady stream from all quarters. If 140,000 was the number a year ago it must certainly exceed 475,000 now, and it will overrun half a million by next year.

A PALSE ESTIMATE OF SEYMOUR'S Many Democrats in this State, and perhaps similar proportion in other sections, have recently worked themselves up to an exagrerated estimate of Seymour's strength as a Presidential candidate. Some of them go so far as to maintain that the only chance for the Democratic party, since the Republicans theory be correct, it is certainly a sorry outlook for the Democrats, since it is easily shown that the recent estimate of Seymour's personal strength is a misconception.

The notion of Seymour's peculiar availability at this time must be based on the fact that he carried the State of New York against Grant in 1868. The Democrats, in referring to this, seem to leave entirely out of consideration the circumstance that New York wa carried for Seymour in 1868 by the aid of 30,000 forged naturalization papers. These fraudulent votes cannot be cast again under the present system of National supervision, which the Democrats have made ate but futile efforts to repeal or nullify. The fact is also ignored by Democrats generally, though not by Seymour himself, that he cannot make the run without encountering the opposition, either wowed or concealed, of the Tilden faction in New York, which would reduce his vote below that which an outsider would be likely to receive. This is the reason why Mr. Seymour urges that the candidate be seected from some other State.

But the election of 1868 in New York dem onstrated Seymour's personal weakness rather than his personal strength, since he ran largely behind his ticket. All the Demcrats were elected by means of the fraudulent votes that were cast, but Seymour re ceived nearly 18,000 less of the honest Democratic votes than were given to the State icket. Hoffman's majority for Governor was 27,946, and the other candidates on the State ticket had majorities ranging from 26.277, the lowest, to 27.657. Seymour's majority was only 10,000. If this be not an evince of Seymour's weakness in his own State, then it would be difficult to name a

In 1868 Seymour carried only two small States in the North outside of New Yorkviz.: New Jersey by 2,880 votes and Oregon by 164 votes. Both these States are now Republican. He was defeated in Connecticut we admit your products free of duty and tax those of Eugland. Their sentimental attach-by 28,000, in Massachusetts by 77,000, in New in Ohio by 41,000, in Indiana by 9,500, in Illinois by 51,000, and so on. Seymour would be no stronger to-day in the States named than he was in 1868, while New Jersey and Oregon would go against him, and he would have elements of opposition in his own State which were not developed in 1868. If Seymour thea ran 18,000 behind his State ticket, the Tilden Democrats this year would see to it that he should fall behind still more, after crowding their favorit off the track. Seymour himself recognizes all this, notwithstanding so large a proportion of the Democratic party is inclined to turn to him

as a last hope. A COMMISSIONER of the New York Herald as been down in Springfield interviewing ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, and has extracted from much strange and curious information, nost of which will be original news in Illinoi Among other items he pumped out this one: You see we are just beginning to feel strover the happy choice of our State Convent.

Ar. Trumbull will make a grand fight, and I pillet he will beat Cullom by a handsome majori dict he will beat Cullom by a handsome majority. In this county alone his vote will be 800 or perhaps 1,000 over Cullom, and all over the State the vote of the Democratic party will be largely increased. Take such counties as Bureau and Henry, and others that used to give Democratic najorities, but went over with Trumbuil to the tepublican party. They will follow their old sader.

If Gen. Palmer knows this, he has got a "scoop" on every other news-seeker in the State. It was not known, in this generation at least, that Trumbull ever was the "old leader" of Bureau and Henry Counties before he joined the Republicans, a quarter of a century ago. We imagine that very few people in those counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him, except as a local counties had ever heard of him except as a local counties had except as a local counties had except as a local counties had except as a local c politician down in Egypt, previous to that time. They certainly did not bob round after him much, nor wait till be instructed them how to much, nor wait till he instructed them how to vote. He has been out of the Republican party ever since he went to Cincinnati in 1872 in search of a Presidential nomination, and employing his intiuence and persuasion in behalf of the Democrats; but up to this time we have not heard of the first convert that he has made for the Democracy either in Bureau or Henry, nor in any other part of the State. The number of Republicans who will evertain the first tendential to the content of the state. of Republicans who will apostatize for the sake of Trumbull in all Illinois can be reckened on the thumbs on a man's hands. Lyman Tru is the last person the Democrats could nomine to inveigle Republicans into the Bourbon Stat

THE correspondent of the New York Times in Indiana was informed some days ago of the intention of the Democratic leaders in that State to overthrow the constitutional amendments. On this point the letter-writer says: ments. On this point the letter-writer says:

Four of the five Supreme Judges who must decide the matter are bitter Democratic partisans, who may safely be trusted to go any length to serve their party. These being the circumstances under which the case was manufactured and is to be tried, ex-United States Treasurer New, and other prominent Indiana kepublicans, join in the statement that they would not be at all surprised if the amendments were, for the occasion at least, set aside, a State election ordered to be held in October, and the Democratic repeaters from Kentucky and elsewhere allowed to enact in the coming contest the part which they played so satisfactorily in 1876. Of course, Hendricks and "Blue Jeans" do not dare to stultify themselves by openly advocating this precious conspiracy, but, as I have aiready intimated, the macity approve by offering no objection to it.

He adds:
Fortunately, however, the Republicans of Indians feel themselves so strong and united that they are confident of carrying the State, no matter when the election is held, and without regard to the constitutional amendmenta. All factions of the party are entirely satisfied with the work of the Chicago Convention, and with the able and distinguished gentlemen who were made the candidates of the party.

GEN. GARFIELD is of German der Anzeiger des Westen, of St. Louis, voi it that there is "not a drop of Yankee It is as follows:

Garheld's grandfather, John James Garheld,
was the son of a confectionary denier, John
Henry Garheld, of Gross Zimmern, Hesse Darmstadt. John James, or "Hanglackel," as his
parents called him, was taught his father's busi-

ness. He then served two years as a dragoon the Hesse Darmstadt army, after which he be the Hesse Darmstadt army, after which he be-ame a peripatetic salesman. During his many-rips through the Darmstadt country he made he acquaintance at the Village of Sechelm. trasse, of a young and pretty innthey landed on the 32d of March, 1707. It tied on a farm in the vicinity of the Er Here it was the father of Garfield—who father, was nicknamed "Hansjaccke born. In his 22d year he married a Ma dalena Stempf, who was born at Diebu dalena Stempf, who was born at Dieburg, and consequently, also halled from Hesse Darmstadt. She became the mother of Garaeld, so that both on the paternal and maternal side he was a genuine child of Hesse Darmstadt.

or not, this much is true: The name is German; the features and figure of Garfield are German; and he has the studious, reflective, phicycaffe temperament of a German. Speaking of his first arrival at Williams College, the Springfield

His arrival as windows conege, the Springfield Republican says:

His old mates recall him as a big young man, quite German in appearance, so strong is good Saxon blood after centuries of exile from the Saxon land,—blonde and bearded, strong-limbed, serious but sociable, and with the Western easygoing manners, ready wit, and broad sympathy going out toward all his fellows. It would be a strange thing if a man of pure

German descent, without any intermixture of American blood, should become the Chief Magis-trate of the Republic. More "charges" against Garfield: No. 527. That, during his first term in Congress in the year 1864, the said James A. Garfield did feloniously consume the pastry allotted to gress in the year 1864, the said James A. Garnesd did feleniously consume the pastry allotted to him by the mistress of his commissariat, otherwise the keeper of his boarding-house, by means of a long and flat steel instrument, to wit, a case-knife; and that, in so eating pie with a case-knife, the said James A. Garfield did

case-knife; and that, in so eating pie with a case-knife, the said James A. Garfield did greatly scandalize and shock the said mistress of his boarding-house and divers other good and quiet personages, and did commit an offense against public morals and the peace and good order of the town.

No. 639. That in the year 1840, being then in No. 6.39. That in the year 1880, being then in his 20th year, the said James A. Garfield did maliciously, wickedly, and persistently, on one occasion, play hop-scotch in his mother's back-yard on the Sabbath-day; and that he did play not well but stupidly, ignorantly, and with ill-success, and thereby did give aid and encouragement to other Sabbath-breakers who played against him.

against him.
No. 728. That said James A. Garfield, in the No. 728. That said James A. Garfield, in the year 1578, and the month of January, being engaged in holding and rocking his then youngest son, aged six months and three days, at two, hours and one-half past midnight, and attempting to soothe said son by sundry and divers terms of endearment, failing therein, did then and there break forth with many unseemly expletives and epithets not fit for ears polite, injurious to the feelings of said youngest son and violative of his duty as a husband, a father, and a law-abiding citizen.

a law-abiding citizen.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc., etc.,

Sr. Lours seems to have fallen far below her great expectations in point of population. Her census ten years ago was doctored or doped by at least 45,000, which was done for the purby at least 45,000, which was done for the purpose of "beating Chicago" and gaining an extra Congressman. She really had about 265,000 inhabitants, but the number was inflated on paper to represent 312,000. This time the enumerators are unable, as yet, to find more than 375,000, and thereupon the city at the big bridge is disgusted with Uncle Sam's census-takers and wishes the d—I would take them. We hope for the reputation of that city that they may be able to scratch. d—I would take them. We hope for the reputa-tion of that city that they may be able to scratch up 400,000. As Chicago is high up in the "fours" it would look badly for St. Louis to be dragging along for the next ten years in the "threes." The little cities are worse disgusted than even the big ones. Says a Springfield paper:

There were large expectations of extraordinary growth in most Illinois cities, which, sofar as the work now completed indicates, have not been sustained by the actual results. Peoria, which, according to the census of 1870, had a population of nearly 23,000, has been claiming at least 40,000 for a year or two past. Quincy, with over 24,000 in 1870, has put in a claim for about the same number as Paoria. Springdeld had, as round numbers, 17,000 in 1870, and now fully expected to make a showing of at least 25,000. All these anticipations. It seems, are to be disarpected to make a showing of at least 25,000, these anticipations, it seems, are to be dispointed. The figures of the enumerators Peoris down to 27,540. The result from Quihas not yet been made known, but a similar of dismay comes from that city as from Peor And Springfield, too, is surprised to find bar 20,000 people, where fully 25 per cent more we supposed to exist.

A "CHARGE" against Mr. Garfield which deny is the statement that he conceived, wrote, and printed the following verses in his college magazine-the Williams Quarterly-in 1854:

magazine—the Williams Quarterly—in 1884:
Old Autumn, thou art here! upon the earth
And in the heavens the signs of death are hung;
For o'er the earth's brown breast stalks pale
decay,
And 'mong the lowering clouds the wild unds
wail,
And sighing sadly shout the solemn direc,
O'er summer's fairest flowers, all faded now.
The winter god, descending from the skies,
Has reached the mountain tops, and decked
their brows With glittering, frosty crowns, breathed his breath

Among the trumpet pines, that herald forth

Thus passes life. As heavy age comes on, The joys of youth-bright beauties of the spring—
Grow dim and faded, and the long dark night
Of death's chill winter comes. But as the Spring
Rebuilds the ruined wrecks of Winter's waste,
And cheers the gloomy earth with Joyous light,
So, o'er the tomb, the star of bope shall rise
And usher in an everduring day.

THE remains of Vasco da Gama, the greatest and most famous of the Portuguese ex-plorers, have just been removed across the Tagus at Lisbon to the Monastery of Belein. He s generally credited with the discovery maritime route to India, though it is said by some authorities to have been in common use 200 years before his day. Da Gams died st 200 years before his day. Da Gama died at Cochin, but his remains were taken to Lisbon. Personally, Gama was short and stout, darkeyed, dark-haired, prominent of feature, and florid of complexion. He was intrepid, persevering, fertile in resources, but violent in temper, and capable of cruelty, though he was, on the whole, far juster, more considerate and humane than most of the navigators and warriors of his time or nation.

REPRESENTATIVE CASWELL of the Second District of Wisconsin, has sent a letter to a delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention, in which he says: "I want to congratulate you and the Wisconsin delegates on the splendid strike you made in leading the break in the Con-vention fer Garfield. It was the most happy solution of a difficult problem I ever saw. Gas-field is one of the best men God ever made, and he grows better every day. He is able, warm-hearted, and honest. He has no idea of aris-tobracy; is neares the people than any man wi have given such promisence. The House of have given such prominence. The House of Representatives was perfectly wild with joy at the receipt of the news. No one was sorry. Even the Democrats acknowledge his fitness."

THE New York Mail (Dent.) does not

THE New York Mail (Dem.) does not enthuse over the idea of old Seymour for President. The Mail says:

He has been favored with a constitution which to-day is so strong and sound that he might-sacept a nomination for the Presidency, provided there is no other man who can be elected by the Democratic party, while perhaps the very next day this tender and delicate exotic in the Democratic "front-yard" shrinks so tenderly from the notion of going into the flere of honeyed compliments that it folds itself up and insists that it was made for advarion, and not for use. It is this vacilation, weakness, and liability to disappoint friends and to break pledges that give a peculiar type to Seymour's character—which needs isolation, in order to maintain its elevation.

CARTER HARRISON says that when it was first suggested to him to accept the nomination for the Mayoralty he was afraid. But, when asked if he would accept the Vice-Pre-he replied that he would not disablige th by refusing. Does it then require more courage to be Mayor of Chicago than to be Vice-Presi-dent of the United States? Or is Our Carter's declaration of fear merely an expression of modesty? But can a man who started the American eagle on such a marvelous plead either fear or modesty?

Ir is difficult, says the Cincinnati Con cial, to see how the Democracy can get along without Mr. Tilden now that the third-term

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Mr. Garfield which

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was intrepid, perrees, but violent in
elty, though he was,
acre considerate and
navigators and war-

VELL, of the Second

well, of the Second ent a letter to a delChicago Convention, to congratulate yes atos on the spiendid the break in the Conyas the most happy om I ever saw. GarGod ever made, and he is able, warmhas no idea of arisppie than any man we have. The House of the wild with joy at No one was sorry, wiedge his fitness."

(Dem.) does not

in constitution which and that he might—seept a ency, provided there in be elected by the erhaps the very next licate exotic in the shrinks so tenderly into the flerce contistake the place of it folds itself up and or adoration, and not ation, weakness, and riends and to break ar type to Seymour's solation, in order to

ps that when it was beept the nomination is afraid. But, when the Vice-Presidency, require more courage an to be Vice-Presi-e Or is Our Carter's by an expression of an who started the a marvelous flight ty?

's icy grave.

Garfield:

sme is not provided for them. Mr. Tilden is the only man who can fully represent the resement of the party for the "fraud" of which we have of the party for the "fraud" of which we have and so much. We do not see that he is a bad man new if he was a good man four years ago. He is not to blame particularly for not insisting upon civil war. As for John Kelly, he would not be a great man as a boiter in the Presidential sampaign. He couldn't run for the Presidential sampaign. He couldn't run for the Presidential sampaign. He couldn't amount to anything. He was a big lajun in a State skirmish, but in a National contest he would take refuge in the last convenient corner to obtain obscurity, as he did in 1876. MANY Republicans, deeply sensible of their obligations to Democratic shouters for the third term at the late Convention, desire to remark the compliment, and are entirely willing to to Cincinnati and how for Tilden. It is to to Cincinnati and how for the complete the process in the present in the ared, however, that the persons in charge of itskets at the latter Convention may not be pemocrat who possesses information on this namportant subject will confer a favor by mak-ng il known at the earliest possible day.

THE Cuban tariff has just been augmented sper cent by a simple Ministerial decree, and the cattle tax has been increased 50 per cent. At me time the Government gives notice that will ne longer receive its own paper money in payment for stamps and stamped paper. If John Sherman could amend the tariff, and suspend specie-payments as he saw fit, our Government would be reduced to the beautiful simplicity of that of Cuba.

LORD PENZANCE was compelled two weeks LOED PENZANCE was compelled two weeks ago to suspend an English clergyman who had attempted to conduct Divine service while in a state of intoxication. The accused admitted that on the occasion in question he had been "unable to distinguish one Psalm from another," and that "the same occurred with the lessons." The allegation that he had fallen allee during the Communion service he considered "very unlikely." ep during the Communion service he con red "very unlikely."

BURNE JONES has decorated a plano. He BURNE JONES has decorated a plano. He has put Orpheus and Eurydice en grisattle in circular discs on the sides; and on the inside of the bits Terra omniparens, seated on a blue vine, whose boughs are populated by naked bables. This is charming idealism and true art. A ploture of Despair practicing scales, and Innocence assed around the house by Fate with a big charm and true in the bad would be only a selection of the seatest and the policy of the seatest and the policy of the seatest and the plant of the seatest and the seatest an supper in his hand, would be only a solemn and

LITTLE MAC, of St. Louis, sentences Mr. Henderson, Carl Schurz, and others, to political death. Little Mac has been a good executioner up to this time, having done the Republican party in Missouri to death at least once a year since he has been in the State. But he has lost his grip lately, and may not be able to keep the rote at the next election down so low as it has been for the last five or six years.

THE San Francisco Chronicle is of the The San Francisco Chronicie is of the opinion that Garfield's nomination is a stronger one than either Grant, Bluine or Sherman's would have been, and declares him to be immensely popular in the Pacific States, where he is looked upon as a man of the people, who has mide his way to the top by his own industry and corry. He hits the farmer's idea of a self-wide man exactly. le man exactly.

THE new English bill for the amendmen of the Divorce law relieves from liability any vicar, minister, or curate who shall refuse to solemnize marriage between two persons one of whom has been divorced and has a husband or wife living. Ministers in this country are under no such liability, and yet very few of them care to be more particular than the law is on the sub-

THE Toronto Globe is laboring hard against the "manifest desting" of a Zollverein, which a few months ago it pronounced "ridicu-lous and absurd." It says:

The Zollverein project is a physical impossi-bility, except on the basis or annexation. There is no historical parallel for it. Within a decade the Globe will be arguing against annexation, which it now regards as out of the question:

JUDGE DAVIS has left Washington for

recently, said:

The Chicago nominations are unquestionably strong ones. Garfield has a good record as a soldier and a statesman. Campaign stories will not affect him, and if the Democrats are to elect the next President they must make equally good nominations.

JUDGE TOURGEE, the author of "A Fool's Errand," has gone to Canada to finish his new book, thus making sure of an English copyright. This work is to be a study of black and white character in the South, with perhaps enough politics distributed through it to make it inter-esting to those who are not attracted by mere fiction.

Among the House bills passed by the Senate just before adjournment was one amending Sec. 2,297 of the Revised Statutes, regarding homestead settlers, by adding a proviso that a settler shall be allowed twelve months from the date of filing in which to commence his residence upon said lands.

A PICTURESQUE description is given of Gen, Garfield's dinner on the evening before he whipped Humphrey Marshall at Middle Creek. He was found eating stewed rabbit out of a tin cup with one of his officers, the two gentlemen taking turns with the one small tenspoon which ing turns with the one small teaspoon which

A Toung lady at Vassar Coflege claims that phtholognyrrh should be pronounced Turner, and gives the following explanatory table:

Phth (as in phthisle) is T olo (as in Colonel) is UR gn (as in gnat) is N yrrh (as in myrrh) is ER

SEYMOUR has declined again. Our New York namesake thus moralizes over it:

In 1888 Seymour said he wouldn't, but he did.
But again in 1876 he said he would and he didn't,
which goes to prove that Mr. Seymour sometimes stands by what he says even when he says
he won't.

THE books of John Stuart Mill are among the most popular in Russia, and all of them were translated into Russian many years ago. His reputation has now reached Germany, and a new edition of his works was recently issued in Leipsic in twelve volumes.

Or ten candidates voted for at Chicago, seven—Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Hayes, Windom, Sheridan, and Harrison—sre natives of Ohio. And so is James B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President. He was born at Dayton in 1989.

Rome spends \$200,000 on its public free schools, of which a few years ago, under Papal rule, it had none at all. The Romans now evince sreat alacrity in attending the schools, and the latter are entirely inadequate to the demand of the population.

THE third-termers seem to have largely picked up the opinion that their defeat at Chicago was so sorrowful that there should be no levity, and that the sun, moon, and stars should be called upon to respect their grief.—Cincinnati Commercial.

TOO-ENTHUSIASTIC Democrat writes to the World that Senator Bayard is "the sheet-anchor of the Democratic faith." Now, if it's anchors the Democracy want, the ponderous from Illinois is just the thing.

PERSONALS.

Said Jones, "Fred Grant won't have so toft a thing as he has had." "I don't know," "plied Robinson; "he'll have a soft thing so ong as he keeps cool and doesn't lose his head." Slightly ambiguous is Robinson.—Boston Tranting.

The London World declares that London todety has been rather startled by the anaxoncement of the approaching marriage of the Earl of Malmesbury with Mrs. Lorelle. The

noble bridegroom is in his 72d year, and the bride, whose first husband was one of the vicbride, whose first husband was one of the vic-tims of the Zulu war, is about half that age. The Countess of Malmesbury was the sister of the Earl of Tankerville, and died without leav-ing any children. Much sympathy is, therefore, felt with the heir presumptive and his family at the impending but unexpected change in their prospects.

The death of a young wife has brought the foundations of a Hudson River palace to the ground. The bereaved husband, on his return to Cornwall, gave orders for the immediate reseation of operations on the new residence in process of construction, the discharge of all em-ployed on the work, the destruction of the walls ployed on the work, the destruction of the walls already up, and the filling up of the extensive ceilar which had been walled out for the front and back building. It is estimated that the mason work of the building, as it stood, had already cost \$10,000. As soon as the walls are razed the cellar will be filled up and the site turned over and plowed into a field. The probable cost of the mansion would have been fully \$100,000. The plans exhibited one of the finest, largest, and most commodious private residences argest, and most commodious p

Somebody has discovered that the Jameses Somebody has discovered that the Jameses are always elected to the Presidency,—James Madison, James Monroe, James K. Polk, James Buchanan. We like the omen so far. With it or without it Mr. Garfield will be elected. Still we must not forget that James G. Birney was twice a regularly nominated candidate for President and did not receive one Electoral vote. Then, too, James Black was the regular Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1872, though most people have forgetten it; James B. Walker was somebody's candidate for President in 1873, and received 78 votes in Ohio alone,—not enough to elect him; and this year the Greenbackers have put up James B. Weaver to contend with James A. Garfield. It is evident that the magic of this name does not always pull a candidate of this name does not always pull a candidat through, and in 1880, as there are two James in the field, one of them must be defeated.

CRIBBINGS.

When the corruptionists approached Gar-field they did it under false pretenses, by in-direction, and through masked agents. This shows that they were dealing with an honest man, and that they knew it.

man, and that they knew it.

Garfield and Arthur both are Masons. The Washington Sunday Herald says: "Brother James A. Garfield is a charter member of Pentaipha Lodge, No. 23, and a member of Columbia Chapter, No. 1, Columbia Commandery, No. 2, and Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite, all of this city. Brother Chester A. Arthur is a member of all the Masonic bodies in New York City."

An efficient miracle-worker has been excommunicated from the Church in Belgium.

Louise Lateau has shown capacity for exhibiting on her own person the sacred stigmata of food for three weeks at a stretch. The au-thenticity of these wonders, respecting which Canon Majunke wrote a book, remains unimcanon hajunce wrote a book, remains unimpugned by the ecclesiastical authorities. She herself, however, although her ability to exude blood from her forehead, hands, and side is stated to be unimpaired, has been formally anathematized for heretical disobedience to the Papal decree dismissing Bishop Dumont from the diocese, and appointing another prelate in his stead.

Eight hundred and fifty thousand appears to be in round numbers the population of Phila-delphia in 1880. At 5 o'clock yesterday after delphía in 1880. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the returns showed a population of 838,124.
Thare are fifty-nine districts from which additional returns are expected. The population in
1870, according to the census returns, was \$74,000,
the apparent increase being over 25 per cent. In
the ten years from 1880 to 1870 the increase was
at a less rate than 20 per cent, file population
increasing about 108,500 in that decade. New
York, starting with a population of 805,651 in
1880, added thereto only 136,641 in ten years, an
increase of 17 per cent. Those who anticipated
a larger population than 850,000 in Philadelphia
were doubtless' misled by the local census of
1876, and did not stop to consider what a splendid
advance an increase of 25 per cent in ten years
would be.—Philadelphia Ledger.

We are peading attentively Bill Bickham's

We are reading attentively Bill Bickham's masterly editorial articles in the Dayton Journal toucking the division of the Ohio delegation at Chicago, and hope ultimately to understand them. The first point we are able to make out is that so well satisfied was the delegate from JUDGE DAVIS has left Washington for Dayton of the utter injurity of the unit rule, only with his lightning-rod up. He wants to be within halling distance of the Convention. He wants to be within halling distance of the Convention. He within halling distance of the Convention. He thinks Seymour won't have it and that Tilden can't get it, and that he stands a better chance to be struck by the electric fluid than any of the other hearts that ache for the nomination. The senior Democratic paper of Chicago "booms" for him.

The Hon. Joel Parker, of New Jersey, an honorable, high-toned Democrat, in an interview with a reporter of the Philadelphia Times recently, said:

"The Luniors of Rrown University burned"

The Luniors of Rrown University burned.

The Juniors of Brown University burned their German and English Literature with un-wonted pomp last week. The torchlight procession was unusually grotesque. In line were clowns, Indians, fools, devils, and the Goddess of Liberty with a glittering crown, long flowing hair, a dress of flags, and bearing the scales of Justice. Others were dressed in spangled suits and ancient costumes. Among the interesting figures were those of a ballet girl, "Little Buttercup," and "Dick Deadeye," Two coffins, each carried by four bearers, followed the carriage containing the orator and poet. On one side of them was the inscription, "Hereful lies Sampson's weapon—jawbone of an A—W," "When I was in the Army"; on the opposit side, "He talked himself to death," with a representation of a talking machine, under which was written, "Patent apriled for." On the other coffin was written on one side, "He didd that we might live," on the other side, "Dust thou art, to dust returneth," and "Barnum's What Is It?" There was a large transparency on an express wazon, inside of which was a man grinding a hand-organ. Two students arrayed themselves in a peculiar manner by placing around their bodies two mock coffins so arranged that their heads were visible through the opened lid.

Horatio Seymour traveled from Elmira to Liberty with a glittering crown, long flowing

Horatio Seymour traveled from Elmira to Olean on the train bearing the New Jersey delegation, a squad of Tammany, and many other delegates to Cincinnati. In a conversation, as published in the Herald, Mr. Seymour said: "I

delegates to Cincinnati. In a conversation, as published in the Herald, Mr. Seymour said: "I do not doubt that the true policy of the party is to take a younger and new man, who is not in any way mixed up with the New York trouble. A strong man from Illinois would be expedient and available, if they had one. This is no time for an old man to run." At Gorning Mr. Seymour was introduced by Capt. Isainh Rynders as the next President, whether he liked it or not. The ex-Governor said: "I am much gratified to meet so many friends unexpectedly, but to what Capt. Rynders has said I must reply that I am an old man, without any desire for further public life, and I step aside, and leave the Nation in your younger and stronger hands. You need now a vigorous leader, and I most sincerely hope that by your wise action at the Convention you will unite the Democracy in every section of the country and in every State of the Union. I have retired wholly from political life, but I sincerely hope to see the Democracy's principles reestablished in the Government at this election." Seymour has the sense to perceive the perfect folly of nominating a frail, paralytic old man of 70 years, who has retired from public affairs and possesses neither the strength of mind nor body for the discharge of the wearing and distracting duties of the Presidency. It is too much ike digging a man out of his grave in search of a candidate.

The origin of the term "dark horse" is ex-

The origin of the term "dark horse" is ex-

The origin of the term "dark horse" is explained in a matter-of-fact way by the Cincinnati Enquirer. Once upon a time there lived in Tennessee an old chap named Sam Flynn, who traded in horses and generally contrived to own a speedy nag or two which he used for racing purposes whenever he could pick up a "soft match" during his travels. The best of his flyers was a coal-black stallion named Dusky Pete, who was almost a thoroughbred, and able to go in the best of company. Flynn was accustomed to saddle Pete when approaching a town and ride him into it to give the impression that the animal was merely "a likely hoss" and not a flyer. One day he came to a town where a country race-meeting was being held, and he entered Pete among the contestants. The people of the town hore knowing anything of his antecedents, and, not being over-impressed by his appearance, backed two or three local favorits heavily against him. Flynn moved quietly among the crowd, and took all the bets against his nag. Just as the "flyers" were being saddled for the race old Judge McMinamee, who was the turf oracle of that part of the State, arrived on the course, and was made one of the judges. As he took his place in the stand, he was told how the betting ran, and of the folly of the owner of the strange entry in backing his "plug" so heavily. Running his eye over the ruck, the Judge instantly recognized Pete, and he said: "Gentlemen, there's a dark horse in this race that will make some of you smell h— before supper." The Judge was right. Pete, the "dark horse," lay back until the three-quarter pole was reached, when he went to the front with a rush, and won the purse and Flynn's bets with the greatest ease.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents

SPORTING EVENTS.

Darby the Winner of the Free-for-All Purse at East Saginaw, Mich.

He Is Compelled by Charlie Ford to Trot the Third Heat in 2:18.

Alexander and Jack Haverly the Winners in the 2:30 and the Pacing Baces.

Lorillard's Falsetto Scratched for All His Racing Engagements in England.

Coming Regatta of the Mississippi Valley
Amateur Rowing Association.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.
The racing season on the Chicago Jockey and
Trotting Club course begins to-day. There are
four first-class races on the program, all having
strong fields, and the prospect is excellent, with
the track in fine order and the weather all that
could be wished for, a successful opening of the

ould be wisnes.

summer meeting.

BAST SAGINAW. terest, as it was known that Charlie Ford, Darby, and Hannis were to start. Although Ford had been trotting well this season it was thought by the majority of horsemen that two races a week, while it might have improved his staying qualities, would not help his speed any, and consequently when the pool-selling began Darby was a hot favorit, and consult showed that the backers of the little brown, gelding were correct in their estimate of his speed and stoutness. In the draw for positions, speed and stoutness. In the draw for positions, Darby got the pole, Hannis second place, and Ford the outside. All the horses being good scorers, the word was given on the second attempt. Ford at once set out to beat the favorit, and at the turn was on his wheel. Down the back-stretch they went along head and head, the half-mile being reached in 1:10. From here to the three-quarter pole Darby drew shead half a length, and this advantage Ford was never able to overcome, Darby winning with something to spare in 2:19. In the second heat Hannis was sent to cut out the work for Darby, Ford dropping well cut out the work for Darby, Ford dropping well behind before the quarter pole was reached. Hannis did not have speed enough, however, to Hannis did not have speed enough, however, to exercise Darby, the latter winning easily in 2:334. The third heat was the fastest of the race. Splan was evidently determined to give Darby a hard tussle, and sent Ford along the best he know how from the time the word was given. At the quarter pole the gray was at Darby's wheel, and they went in these positions to the half-mile pole in 1:08%. Ford was driven for all he was worth, being whipped all the way down the home-stretch, but the best he could do was to finish a length behind Darby in 2:18.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY. EAST SAGINAW, June 18,-Purse \$1,000, free

third heat he broke at the three-quarter pole, Gray Cloud beating him out a length in 2:23%. The fourth and fifth heats were won easily by 'Alexander. Palma finished a good second in the last heat, Don Quixote third, and Gray Cloud, who had broke twice in the stretch, fourth. His driver claimed that he had been interfered with by Palma, and the Judges allowed the claim, setting Palma to the last place. The decision created considerable dissatisfaction, and was cousidered by the majority of those competent to judge a glaring one. It settled the race, however.

BUMMARY. SAME DAY-Purse \$800, 2:30 class: Alexander 3 1 2 1
Gray Cloud 2 3 1 2
Palme 1 2 3
Don Quixote 1 2 3

BUMMARY.

| SUMMARY. | SUMMARY.

Seconda.

(REDAR RAPIDS RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 18.—There are soventy-six entries for the races to take place next
week. Every class filled as follows: Sixteen
entries in the 2:47 class; since in the 2:38; four in
the 2:24; ten in the 2:32; soven in the 2:38; four
teen in the 2:48; seven for the two-mile running
race; eight for the mile-heat. The track is in
fine shape, and everything bids fair for the finest
meeting ever held here.

NYSTIC PARK.

meeting ever held here.

NYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, June 18.—At Mystic Park there were five starters in the 2:22 class race. Won by Noontide, Capt. Emmons second, Robert B. Thomas third. Time, 2:26, 2:234, 2:254. SCRATCHED.

LONDON, June 18.—Lorillard's Falsetto has sen scratched for all his engagements.

THE RIFLE.

BHOOTING AT DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 18.—The Americans to-day fired a full complement of shots at each range. The wind was light but variable, and somewhat impeded the marksmen, as they had no flags to indicate its direction or force. Their practice, however, on the whole, was fair. The scores at 800 and 900 yards were as follows:

00 and 900 yr	ards were	as follow	8:	
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The Irishm				plemer
t each range	Atam	vards Mil	per and	Coghla
cored 68 and			-	
The followi	ng were th	ne scores	at 900 v	ards:
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urphy	80	Dyes	I Itiguy.	
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oott	64	Clarke.		
nird	58	Brown.		
sher	61	Farrow		
ockwell	61	Rathbo	na	

Jackson...

Joynt, Murphy, and Coghlan each fired twenty shots and made 64, 92, and 90 respectively. Flags will be pisced on the range. The betting is in favor of the American Rifle

Team.

A PROPOSITION.

The Irish Rifle Association, last night, considered the decision of the Rifle Association of America to exclude separate Irish teams from future natches for the Centennial trophy. A resolution was passed condemning this literation, deciaring they could not recognize the power of the Association to exclude teams from Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, all of which nationalities participated in the first match, and thereby earned the right to enter subsequently.

BILLIARDS. SCHAEFER AND SLOSSON

SCHAEFER AND SLOSSOY
play a match at the champion's game to-night
in New York City for \$500 and the championship
emblem now held by Schaefer, who won it from
Sexton and has since beaten him again. Slosson's remarkable play in Paris against Vignau,
has brought him once more into prominence,
and encouraged the expectation among many
that he will be able to wrest from Schaefer the taurels he has so proudly worn for more than two years. Both players have been doing some great work in their practice games, and a con-test of extraordinary interest is looked for to-night. Half-hour dispatches giving reports of the progress of the game will be received at the Brunswick Hail.

ALBANY-CLEVELAND.
ALBANY, June 18.—Albanys, 6; Cleveland, 17. WASHINGTON, June 18.—Nationals, 2; Bait

AQUATICS.

ARBUAL REGATTA OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

MOLINE, Ill., June 17.—In selecting this city for its ard annual regatta, the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association did the wisest thing within the range of its power. The city itself is but a Western town of some 8,000 inhabitants; yet it has been called the "Lowell of the Mississippi Valley." being the centre of no less than twenty immense manufacturing estab-lishments. Iron, steel, and wood are converted into plows and cultivators at the rate of 100,000 annually; wagons and milling-machinery are made here after the same rapid rate; and all other lines of agricultural implements are large-ly represented. These do not play any part in a regatta, but they afford a backing which is a suregata, but they alrord a backing which is a supermer requisit to all sporting meetings. While nominally the place has the population I have given it, really it has the advantages of a town of 50,000 people. On the west, separated only by the municipal boundary, lies Rock Island with its 15,000 souls; and immediately across the river lies Davenport, the metropolis of Iowa, which any company of the metropolis of Iowa, which any company of the proposition of Iowa, which any company of Iowa, which are consistent or the proposition of Iowa and tropolis of lows, which any cent would not dare say has less than 30,000 Hawk-eyes. These three places form a literal triangle, in the centre of which is that most lovely spot to be found throughout the length of the Father of Waters.

of Waters,

THE INLAND OF ROCK ISLAND.

Its eastern extremity divides the great river at a point opposit Moline, and nearly midway between the two States of Iowa and Illinois. At this point the Mississippi is not far from one mile in width, and its current, owing to the rapids, is very swift. At the southwest corner of the island is the city named after it; and on the northwest point is Davenport. St. Paul on the north, and St. Louis on the south, are also nearly equidistant. This island. on the north, and St. Louis on the south, are also nearly equidistant. This island, made beautiful by Nature, has been liberally adorned by art and mechanical skill. Its length is two and seven-eighth miles, and its greatest breadth four-fifths of a mile. It contains not far from 800 acres of excellent land. The surface is generally waving, and is pervaded by a broad valley, passing centrally and longitudinally two-thirds of its length. It is bounded for the most part by precipitous cliffs or abrupt and rocky hill-slopes, its surface rising from ten to twenty feet above the reach of the highest freshets.

\*\*Extional Armory and Armenal.\*\*

shops, will be available to visiture, through the courtesy of the Commandant, Col. D. W. Flagier. The main or steamboat channel of the river cruns between the Island of Rock Island and the Iowa shore; while on the Illinois side is, as it is suggestively termed, Sylvan Water. This is a regular winding sheet of almost motionless water, 600 feet in width by two miles in length. It is confined by a long dike, terminating in the water-power wall. It is a mirror-like sheet of water, of abundant depth, perfectly clear of obstructions, and protected by the high bluffs on the south, and by the island and its ample foliage on the north. The course has been surveyed during the past few days by a Government engineer, whose autograph is attached to the official map. The course, which is two miles with a turn has been properly buoyed, and flagstaffs pointed to designate the starting and turning points,—also the quarter, half-mile, and three-rourth mile stages.

REGATA ARRANGEMENTS.

Sylvan Island is a nearly round plot, one-third of a mile in length by about the same in width,—its north and south diameter being in line with that of the start and finish. Opposit this line, a substantial amphitheatre, capable of accommodating 8,000 spectators of the races, has been erected. It affords an easy and perfect view of the entire course. Upon this island, and above the grand stand, are the temporary boat-houses. For the convenience of the vast crowds which are expected, live telephones have been put in working order, and the names of winners of the several races and the time made will be announced simultaneously in as many places. The date of the regatta is Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 22, and 24. The first carsman from abroad to pull his shell over the course was R. G. Musgrove, of New Orleans, who arrived last Saturday. Musgrove was the "Unknown" who last season captured the prize for junior sculling at the meeting of the National Amateur Rowing Association.

Amateur Rowing Association.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The entry-list was closed, at the office of Secretary L. B. Glover, at Chicago, on Tuesday, June 8, and shows something of a formidable appearance for a Western rowing meeting, as follows:

Senior Four-Oured Race—Dixon Boat Club, Dixon, Ill.: C. E. Chandler, Ned Howell, E. A. Morse, Eustace Shaw. Burlington Boating Association, Burlington, Ia.: C. M. Schenek, J. J. Ohrt, George C. Henry. Peoria Boat Club, Peoria, Ill.: G. I. Brown, W. C. Beasley, C. S. Cockle, W. W. Hook. Sylvan Boat Club, Noline, Ill.: J. M. Waters, G. W. Cooper, James Rosborough, B. B. Peregoy. Farragut Boat Club, Chicago, Ill.: C. S. Downs, Joseph Adams, G. J. Muchmore, J. E. Muchmore. Modoc Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.: H. B. Taylor, O. H. Green, J. Causland, H. Assman. Daveuport, Boat Club, Davenport, Ia.: A. J. Hirschl, N. French, A. F. Billon, Erra Gould.

Juntor Four-Modoc Rowing Club, St. Louis: J. Stumpf, H. Assman, Ed Campbell, J. Causland, Athletic Club, Bock island, Ill.: T. J. Hodman, B. J. Cable, C. K. Mixter, Ed Kelly. Boating Association, Burlington: W. W. Dodge, E. S. Phelps, C. H. Wyman, E. L. Parsons, Dixon Boat Club, Dixon, Ill.: C. E. Chandler, Ned Howell, E. Morse, E. Shaw, Mitcenell Rowing Club, Milwaukee, Wis.: A. N. Dingwall, C. C. Joyts, E. W. Smith, T. K. Birkhaueser. Wapsipinicon Boat Club, Clinton Ia.: John Harkins, E. L. Moses, E. M. Treman, P. J. Parlenheimer. Sylvan Boat Club, Moline, Ill.: E. W. Goborn, F. W. Pierce, P. A. Merriman, G. W. Cooper, Davenport Boat Club. A. J. Hirschl, N. French, A. F. Billon, F. L. Dodge.

Juntor Single—G. R. Turner, W. H. Lewis, Moline, John J. Parker, A. F. Schiffman, St. LIST OF ENTRIES.

Moline, Ill.: E. W. Osborn, F. W. Pierce, P. A. Merriman, G. W. Cooper. Davenport Boat Club: A. J. Hirschi, N. French, A. F. Billon, F. L. Dodge.

Junior Single—G. R. Turner, W. H. Lewis, Moline. John J. Parker, A. F. Schiffman, St. Faul, Minn. J. E. Muchmore, H. P. Darlington, Chicago, R. G. Musgrove, New Orleans. B. T. Cable, Bock Island.

Free-for-All Double—Hillsdale Rowing Club, Hillsdale, Mich.: C. W. Terwilleger, E. R. Van Valkenburg. Sylvans, Moline: C. A. Barnard, G. R. Turner. Riverdale Rowing Club, Riverdale, Ill.: J. E. Muchmore, Joseph Adams. Davenport, Ia.: E. J. Rowse, E. Gould.

Six-Oard Barges—Farraguts, Chicago: J. A. McDonald, F. M. Staples, L. W. Pitcher, G. Valentine, W. V. Booth, H. P. Smith. Burlington: C. M. Schenck, J. J. Ohrt, S. B. Harrington, W. H. Munro, W. O. Ransom, C. C. Fowler. Keokuk: Ehringer, Dunlap, Comstock, Huffman, Irwin, Marshall. Modocs, St. Louis: H. B. Taylor, O. H. Green, Bd Campbell, J. Causland, J. Stumpf, H. Assman.

Junior Double—Wapsipinicons, Clinton: J. Harkins, E. S. Moscs. Peorias: T. S. Homes, B. Allsson, Riverdales: J. E. Muchmore, Joseph Adams. Madisons, Madison, Wis.: J. Reuter, T. H. Gill. Davenport: E. T. Rowe, E. Gould.

Junior Pair—Farraguts: H. P. Darlington, Frank Floyd. Wapsipinicons: J. Harkins, E. L. Moses. Riverdales: H. P. Darlington, Frank Floyd. Wapsipinicons: J. Harkins, S. L. Moses. Riverdales: H. P. Darlington, Frank Floyd. Wapsipinicons: J. Harkins, S. L. Moses. Riverdales: H. P. Darlington, Frank Floyd. Wapsipinicons: J. Harkins, E. G. Muchmore, Riverdales: H. P. Darlington, Frank Floyd. Wapsipinicons: J. Harkins, E. G. Muchmore, Riverdales: H. P. Darlington, Frank Floyd. Wapsipinicons: J. Harkins, E. G. Muchmore, Joseph P. Poeria: A. W. Beasley, New Orleans: R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John Club, and Frank Mumford, of the Perseverance Club. Moline: C. A. Barnard. Fort Wayne: John Keltey. Senior Singles—Riverdales: C. A. Billings, Peoria: A. W. Beasley, New Orleans: R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John Club, and Frank Mumford, of the Persever

and Van Valkenberg—will make the contest with them.

While the National Association of Amsteur Oarsmen may be able to show names of scullers more widely known, it may be well doubted if any rowing meeting this year can present a more numerous list of purely amsteur carsmen. Most of the clubs represented above have had their men in actual training for some weeks; and it may be stated with assurance, in advance, that the prizes are to be won,—not distributed.

FROGRAM OF BACES.

The first day of the regatta, Tuesday, June M. will be devoted to Junior races entirely,—pairoar, four-oar, singles, six-oar barge, double, and swimming (100 yards). Wednesday's races will breinight take in the free for-all doubles, singles, six-oar barge, and single. And the last day's, Thursday's, program will take in the free for-all doubles, singles, four-oar, and pair-oar. The barge race will be one mile straight away; and all others, one mile and return.

With more than their usual courtesy, reliread and weamboat lines agree to carry the general public at a fare and a afth for the round trip; while all contestants in the races will have transportation furnished them free. The prospects to-day, less than a week in advance of the recatta, are, that it will be the most largely attended of any rowing meeting ever held on Western waters.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC NOTES. "All the Bage" is running at the Boston The-

Bartley Campbell has deferred his European trip. He will summer in the East. The advance agent for Robson and Crane next season will be Mr. Thomas F. Shea. Bernhardt will open her American sesson at Booth's Theatre, New York, in October.

"The Danites," now running at Sadler's Wells, London, will shortly emigrate to the Globe. Max Strakosch will open the New York Fifta Avenue Theatre in August with a play called "Dora's Vow."

Mr. Napier Lothian, Jr., stage manager of the Boston Theatre, is to be married June 23 to Miss Mary G. Robinson. Agnes Robertson, Dion Boucleault's wife, is forming a company, and will star next season in "Jessie Brown" and "Jeannie Deans."

Mr. William Warren, of Boston, will pass a portion of his summer vacation with his sister, Mrs. J. B. Hice, of Chicago. He is expected here this week. Subscriptions are being taken up in London for John Madison Morton, the author of "Box and Cox," and other popular farces, who is in destitute circumstances.

Maurice Barrymore started from New York to Marshall, Tex., last week to testify in the case of Currie, on trial for the murder of Ben Porter, It is likely that Minnie Cummings will also go. Boucleault's new American posters as "Conn" attract great attention in London. A weekly journal thinks that they might with advantage displace a few of the academicians' daubs in Burlington House.

Mr. W. J. Cograwell, who has taken a violent fancy to "The Corsican Brothers," is playing in the piece at the Olympic Theatre. The support is indifferent, and the star's assumption of the twin brothers is relished by the patrons of the house.

twin brothers is relished by the patrons of the house.

A change in the bill at Haverly's Theatre for to-night is announced. The "Bells of Corneville" will be given, with Miss Lester as Germaine in place of Miss Hutchings, and Mons. Louis Nathal in place of Mr. Luard as the Marquis.

James Voorbees, a son of the Indiana Senator, will be a member of John McCullough's company next season. He does not possess the physique of his father, the "Tail Sycamore of the Wabash," but is rather diminutive, and will attempt only minor rôles.

Miss Mary Ann Opedyke is the latest delicacy in the way of Juliet. She has been discovered at Avoca, N. Y. It is said that she can gracefully turn the seales at 25 pounds, and proposes to tackle Shakspeare and a rural Romeo on the 17th, regardless of heat or audience.

A Manchester (Eng.) audience were badly frightened recently during George Rignold's performance of "Henry V." His white horse slipped one leg through an open trap, and, while Rignold was trying to right him, disappeared bodily, head first, through the stage. But neither horse nor rider was hurt.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr., his wife, Eliza Weath-

Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr., his wife, Eliza Weathersby, and her sister, Jennie Weathersby, who have been resting in this city for a week past, and Mr. J. Nunnemaoher, the Milwaukee manager, and his wife, nie Miss Lizzie Webster, sailed for Europe last Saturday in the Inman steamer City of Berlin, from New York.

steamer City of Berlin, from New York.

Gosohe and Hopper will have two combinations on the road the coming season, one to play "Freaks," and the other "One Hundred Wives." Edward Lamb, George Drew, Alexander Fitzgerald, William Harris, W. S. Harkins and wife, John Ince, Charles Rolfe Rawson Sprague, W. J. Gibert, Mary Stuart (sister of Stuart Robson), J. B. Curran, and Charles Mason have been thus far engaged.

Manager McVicker has received a telegram announcing the illness of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Booth. Should the sickness prove serious the European trip comtemplated by the tragedian will, of course, be deferred. If his program is carried out, his last appearance prior to his departure will be made about June 24, at the Madison Square Theatre, as Petruchio, in aid of a shaft memorial to the wife of Edgar Alien Poe, whose remains are about to be placed beside those of her husband.

Boucleault, now playing in London, recently

whose remains are about to be placed beside those of her husband.

Boucleault, now playing in London, recently received a dinner from some members of the Garrick Club and returned the compliment with a dinner at Richmond to the following gentlemen: Henry Irving, Sir Henry de Bathe, Arthur Cecil, Lord Londesborough, Dr. W. H. Bussell, Palgrave Simpson, the Earl of Wharnoliffe, John Hollingsbead, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Hare, Mr. Bancroft, the Earl of Westmoreland, Gilbert Farquhar, the Barl of Fife, the Earl of Dunraven, John Clayton, Forbes Robertson, Arthur Sullivan, and J. L. Toole.

Theatrical business, says the New York Spirk, is obeying the law of centralisation. Indeed, it is now in so few hands that Mr. Jefferson's agent, in half an hour, filled all his time for thirty weeks, next season, and a Pittaburg manager walking into an agency last week with a blank book for 1880-81, walked out again in twenty minutes with every date closed. Wires to every theatre in the country concentrate in Union Square, and a star, a manager, an actor can now do all his business at Gardiner's or Simmonds' in less time than it used to take him to write out an advertisement for what he wanted. The land is laid out in circuits and worked by electricity. Haverly, giving a star the choice of three theatres in New York, sends him as far as Gunnison without leaving Haverly's houses. Abbey has made his footing good in exclusive Boston,—a fact undreamed of by any outside barbarian before. Other circuit managers whirl a combination from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, or from Utica to interior Texas, having leased a theatre in every town.

INSURANCE SUITS.

INSURANCE SUITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOLEDO, O., June 18.—Eight strongly-contested cases were decided in the United States District Court in this city to-day in which the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company had brought against parties in this city and vicinity for large sums of money loaned on mortgage. The defense was that by the statutes of Ohio foreign companies cannot do banking business in this State, and honce a contract would be null and void. The decision of Judge Welker was in favor of the plaintiff. The cases were conducted on both sides by eminent counsel, and will be carried to a higher court.

LATE MARINE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Arrivals—Propolier Alcona, Alpena, schooners San Diego, F. E. Morse; barge Winona, grain, Milwankee; propeller Cormorant, schooners American Union, J. Bigler, Resumption, Surprisa, City of Chicago, Marin Martin, Bertha Barnes, Helvetia, grain, Chicago, Marin Martin, Bertha Barnes, Helvetia, grain, Chicago, R. E. Pairbanks, Alpena; schooners San Diego, Bertha Barnes, E. A. Morse, Resumption, Surprise, American Union, John Bugler; barge Wilnona, Chicago, Protago, Charletta, Bacanaba.

The Sange Wilnona, Chicago, Protago; schooner Helvetia, Bacanaba.

Charletta, Barne, Chicago Tribusa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Emir, Fa, June 18.—Arrived—Schooner Butler, propeller Huribul, wheat, Milwankee; schooner Butler, propeller Huribul, wheat, Milwankee; schooner Stewal, ore, Becanabas, submarer Empire Shate, merchandise, Duiuth.

Cleared—Propeller Huribut, schooner Ruttles,

Burs, Pa., June 18.—Arrived—Smooner Butler, propoller Huribui, wheat, Milwaukee; schooner Stewal, ors, Heanaba; steamer Empire Siate, merchandise, Duludh.

Cleared—Propeller Huribut, schooner Ruttles, light, Chicago; schooner Stewal, Escanaba, light.

Pour Hurbox, Mich., June 18.—Up—Propellers Arabia, India, Swessatchie, Iron Age and consort, S. M. Sheldon and consort, Ergenania and barges; staamer Kewaunee; schooners M. Case, Montana, Southwest, J. Rogers, Charles Hinckley.

Bown—Propellers Ontario, James Fisk, Jr., Sanilac, Northerner, Newburg with F. A. George, D. W. Rust and consorts, Wissahicken with Schuykill, Michigan and barges, Music and barges, alms and barges.

Wind south, fight. Weather dos.

Four HURON, Mich., June 16—16 p. m.—Passed down—Propellers Canasteo, Commodors, Pountain City, Starracca, D. Ballenuine and consort, Balege; schooner Duncan City.

Passed up—Propellers Minneapolis, Mineral Rock and barges; R. Stewars with Mineral State: Morning Star; S. Feter; schooners John M. Histehinson, James Couch.

Wind—South, Eight.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is more convenient for making "lemonade" than lemons or limes, and is healthier than either.

myss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, pecul-iarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing size makes ficet, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be easily relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fall. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner hadison and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a francu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Bobbins' Electric.

Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis Md., writes: Colden's Liebur's Liquid Extract of Beet is superior to Cod-Liver Oli or anything have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions.

Travelers, stop at the Aster House. New York.

# CUTICURA REMEDIES. BLOOD REMEDIES.

Skin Diseases Are but the Signs of Blood Poisons.

tion of the blood, and are Blood Diseases.—Wdson.

The CURROURA REMEDIES cure the most obstinate forms of Blood and Skin Diseases, and
Affections of the Scalp with Loss of Hair, when
all other remedies and methods of treatment
fail. CURTOURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood,
renovates and invigorates the system, absorbe
and carries away poisonous matter, and, by enriching and strengthening the blood, vitalizes
with new life every organ and process of the
body. Hence the permanence of the cures made
by the CURTOURA REMEDIES.
CURTOURA, a Medicinal Jelly for external appiloation, arrests disease, ests away dead flesh
and skin, allays infammaton, itching, and irritation, and heals ulcers, sores, and scalp affections with loss of hair, when the RESOLVENT is
taken internally. CURTOURA SOAP, prepared
from Cuticura, is cleansing, refreshing, and the
only natural beautifier of the skin, which it
softens, whitens, and preserves beyond praise.
CURICURA SHAVING SOAP, also prepared from
Cuticura, is the first and only medicinal soap
compounded expressly for shaving.

each.

RUNNING SORES.

Masses. Lorences & Pinkeam, Druggists—Dear Sirs: On the 23d of August, 1877, I had the misfortune of having my leg broken, in front of William Sterns' dry-goods store, by a case of goods being thrown on me. The bone was set by a physician of this place. Upon removing the splints, acres broke out from my knee to the heel, and several physicians called it various veins, and ordered me to wear rubber stockings. After wearing out about 25 worth of different makes without any signs of any cure, I bought the Outloura Remedies for the purpose, as I expressed it at the time, to be humburged again. Before half had been used I was astonished to see the sores heal up one by one, and now not one sore is to be seen. I recommended the same to a neighboring lady who had been troubled for years with a sore wrist. After using hundreds of remedies, she is completely cured. Respectfully yours, HENRY LANDECKER.

SALT RHEUM Ten Years—Treated by Ten Physic Used All Kinds of Medicine.

MESSAS. WEEKS & POTTER—Dear Sirs: I feel it my duty to inform you of what your Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I have suffered from sait Rhenn for ten years, been treated by at least ten physicians, and taken any quantity of medicine without cure until I took your remedies, which have been perfectly successful in my case, leaving the skin on my face, scalp, and body as white and free from humor as anybody's. Yours truly, STEPHEN H. LOVEJOY. Auburn, Me., April 3, 1879.

ITCHING HUMOR For Eleven Years Cured.

John W. F. Hobbs, Esq., North Hampton, N. H., well known as the originator of the Citizens' Line Coaches, Boston, writes that he has been cured by the Cuticura Remedies of an Liching Humor from which he has been a great sufferer, as all his friends know. He considers them the greatest remedies of the age.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

Are propared by Wheks & Power, Chemists and Druggists, 350 Washington-st., Boston, 31 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuxtoura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, 51. RESOLVEST, 51 per bottle. Curtoura Medicinal Toller Soap, 25 cents. Curtoura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents. COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS instantly relieve Pain, Soreness, and Weakness.

MALT BITTERS. UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK

MALT AND HOPS

CHILDREN.—Mental and physical weakness of U youth has its origin, in the majority of cases, in defective nutrition. Food in sufficient quantities is taken, but it is not assimilated. The blood is pale, thin, and weak. There is no life in the little one, who pines in solitude, to the astonishment of friends and relatives. Now, what this young patient wants is something to nourish and strengthen the blood, increase the flesh, and build up the system. Nothing in medicine, or dietetics can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This incomparable nutrient is rich in bone and fat-producing materials. It assists digestion, cleanses and enriches the blood, and prepares the system to resist disease and declifty. MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objection urged against malt liquors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS company, and see that every bottle bears the Thade Mark LAREL, duly signed and inclosed in wave flows as even in out.

MALT BITTERS are for saie by all Druggists.

MILLIAM Y. WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE, Madison and Peoria-sts.

BARGAINS Ever Known.

1,000 Children's, Misses', and Ladies' Straw Hats, to close, at 25 to 35 cts. each -- same goods sold for 50c to \$1.25 each.

cases Genuine Azorian Fayall Hats, the finest quality, for 35c each--sold elsewhere for 75c. cases of Extra Fine Misses' and Children's Leghorn Flats, 750; usual Price, \$1.25 each.

A large lot of Fancy Flowers at 25c a Spray. Elegant Leaf Wreaths, 45 and 500

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at greatly reduced prices.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Chus. Gossage & Co.

Final Reductions

Closing Prices for the Season "Dress Goods." Lace Bunting. - - 25e to 15e.

French Novelties, - - 40c to 25c. Cheviot Checks, - - 50c to 35c. - \$1.00 to 50c. 46-in. Mixtures. 46-in. Novelties, - \$1.25 to 75c. 46-in. Silk and Wool Plaids

from - - \$1.75 to \$1. "Special Bargains"

Colored Grenadines. \$9.00 Velvet Grenadine for \$4.00. \$7.00 Velvet Grenadine for \$3.00. \$4.00 Velvet Grenadine for \$2.50. \$1.75 Silk Grenadine for \$1.00.

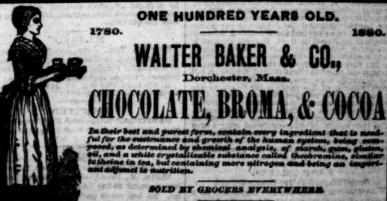
\$1.25 Silk and Wool do. for .50. Choicest Stock in the City. Chas. Gossage & Co.. State-st. Washington-st.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS. IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX MILSON THE TIES

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures 1.0
corrhes. Paintal Menstrustion, Ulceration, Ovarie
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From Negatives made at our Studies June 8, 1880, to mediately after their nomination. They are the only good, reliable pictures in existence of the dating quicked Standard-Bearers, and have the indorsement of both. Price-Single copies, Cabines aint. 30 cent each; one dozen Cabinets, 55, 220 per 50 to the trade Postal order or currency must accompany the order

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, &c.



Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various focus of dyspepsis, gastritis, nauses, seneral debility, consumption, etc. Ku-

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. WALTER BAKER & CO.,

New Rates Adopted by the Southwestern Pool on West-Bound Freights.

The Alton to Extend Its Washington Branch to Peoria This Summer.

Another Bridge to Be Built Over the Niagara River, Near the Falls.

ference Relative to the New Fast Time Schedule to the South.

NEW SOUTHWESTERN RATES. missioner J. W. Midgley, of the South in Railway Association, makes the officia No. 35, dated May 17, 1880, quoting rates on freight from Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, or Wheeling, is withdrawn

Hereafter the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association will charge on business originating at prorating points east of the Mississippi River and Chieago—except scaboard points—and destined to or through St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, or Kansas City, the following arbitrary rates to the four Missouri River points last named: From St. Louis, Louisville, Hannibal, West Quincy, Burlington, or Davenport—First class, 65 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 50 cents; third class, 25 cents; second class, 50 cents; special class, 30 cents; courth class, 25 cents; special class, 30 cents; class A, 25 cents; class B, 30 cents; class C, 15 cents; sait, cement, or plaster, in car-lots, per barrel, 35 cents.

On local business originating at Chicago, Kenosha, Racine, or Milwaukee the rates quoted in westward-bound tariff No. 32, dated May I, 1880, as applying from Chicago, will govern.

On business from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to the Missouri River points the arbitraries given in Circular No. 27, dated Feb. 2, 1880, will continue to apply. Those rates are: after the roads in the Southwestern Rail-

From Toledo—96, 75, 56, 39, 34. From Chicago— 61, 45, 39, 25. From East St. Louis—65, 50, 35, 17. From Hannibal, etc.—58, 43, 29, 16, 11. I fruit, eranberries, agricultural implements, achinery, and hay presses, from seabourd ints, the rates quoted in Circular Mo. 27 will

spply.

The seaboard rates apply only on business originating at points from which the rates to Foledo, Chicago, St. Louis, and Haunibal are the same as they are from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to St. Louis, and on business shipped and consigned directly through to Misouri-River points.

A number of changes in the westward-bound classifications are announced.

THE ALTON DOES NOT WANT IT.

THE ALTON DOES NOT WANT IT.
A dispatch from Peoria to the St. Louis GlobeDemocrat says:
It is understood that the Wabash, which has
had virtual control of the Chicago, Pekin &
Southwestern Railroad for some time, has made
arrangements looking to the ultimate purchase
and operation of that line. The Chicago &
Alton is also in the field with an offer, and working hard to prevent the selling of the road to
the rival interests of the Wabash. It is asserted
that in the last six months the road has been
operated with a profit of over \$80,000, the surplus
being used to extinguish some \$100,000 of the
debt long standing. If the Alton Road succeeds
in buying up the Southwestern it is believed
they will complete their branch to this city at
once, thus giving us one more competing line.
A Tribune reporter asked Mr. J. C. McMullin,
General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, yes-General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, yes-terday, whether there was any truth in the e statement as far as it referred to his road. above statement as far as it referred to his road. He said there was no truth in it whatever, and the dispatch was evidently instigated by some parties interested in the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, to get as large a price as possible for the property. The Alton does not want the road, and has no use for it. If it wants to go to Peoria, it does not mean to go over a second-class road via Pekin, when it can go direct over a first-class road. His road now has a line to Wasnington, Ill., within twenty miles of Peoria, and it means to extend this road to Peoria during this summer, which will give his road a line as good as the best from this city to Peoria.

A NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAG-

ARA.
In 1874 a charter was procured for a bridge s Niagara River at Grand Island, just above the falls. The company was duly organized on the 5th of this month, and the directors of the new bridge, known as the "Nisgara Grand Island Bridge Company," met at Victoria for receiving subscriptions of stock for the projected work. Shares of the capital stock of the company were taken up and subscribed for as follows: J. Tilitinghast, 1,030 shares; W. H. Vanderbilt, 200 shares; Cornelius Vanderdilt, 10 shares; Augustus Behell, 10 shares; Samuel F. Barger, 10 shares; E. D. Worcester, 10 shares; E. A. Wicks, 10 shares, and Sidney Dillon, 10 shares—making an aggregate subscription to the capital stock of the company of \$200,000, the authorized amount being \$2,000,000. The above subscribers are all New York Central men, which shows that the new enterprise is exclusively a Vanderbilt affair. Mr. Tillinghast, who is the executive officer of the Board of Directors, says the Company will proceed to build the bridge, which when completed will form a shorter and better connection between the Canada Southern and New York Central at Niagara Falls than the present Suspension Bridge. The stockholders will hold another meeting June 29. of the new bridge, known as the "Niagara Grand

The Cincinnat Gazette has the following important information regarding the complications between the Louisville & Nashville and the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Raifroad:

A lew weeks ago the Gazette said that the Louisville & Nashville combination, in its effort to control the business of the South, would sooner or later cross swords with the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Road, and that in it they would find more than a match. An opportunity now presents itself for the Louisville & Nashville to test its strength and ability to cope with an organization as powerful as its own greatsystem. The Southern was too insignificant for it to attack; its unbusiness-like way of managing its affairs made it unworthy of their notice. This excuse cannot be offered in the present case. They must either make a desperate flight or lose even the opportunity to "go for the new business at very low rates." The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans management have nothered to the Louisville & Nashville officials that on the St. Louis & New Orleans management have nothing the Louisville & Nashville officials that on the St. Louis & New Orleans management have nothing the withdrawn. A plain interpretation of this is: The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans intends to not only put a check upon the arbitrary and selfish way the Louisville & Nashville officials that will be withdrawn. A plain interpretation of this is: The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans intends to not only put a check upon the arbitrary and selfish way the Louisville & Nashville and the Discoulte & Nashville and the Dis The Cincinnati Gazette has the following im-portant information regarding the complica-tions between the Louisville & Nashville and the

FAST TRAINS.

New York City to-morrow to consider a plan to be submitted by Mr. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railway, as to speed in trains from New York to Washington and south to New Orleans. The plan is to accelerate the speed on what is called the New England train, which leaves Boston at 6 o'clock at night, so that that train will arrive in Washington at 11 a. m., instead of nearly 1 p. m., as at present. The proposed increase of speed is to be entirely between New York and Washington, as the Post-Office Department does not contemplate leaving New York City at an earlier hour in the morning than it would be possible to take in the New York papers. If this project is carried out, as there is reason to believe that it will be, it will be possible for Congressmen and business-men to leave Boston at 6 in the evening and arrive in Washington before Congress assembles the next morning. The difference in the time will be very much more marked South, as it is the intention to so increase the speed of connecting trains on Southern lines that the Northern mails will be delivered at New Orleans at 1:30 in the morning instead of at 9:40 in the evening, as at present, thus saving an entire business day. Connections will be made so that Chicago will have the benefit of this change. The Southern people are rapidly beginning to appreciate the railway postal system as its advantages are extended to their section. The same relative distance in time is to be made to Savannah and Jacksonville.

ITEMS. The Burlington Railroad has decided to bring in its fast train from Omaha at 2:30 p. m., and the fast train from Atchison and Kansas City at The Illinois Central has arranged to sell tickets

to Knight Templars in attendance at the Triennial Conclave in August from Chicago to St. Louis at \$5. This applies to those Knight Templars reaching Chicago over other lines, but who wish to return via St. Louis. Mr. A. B. Stickney has been appointed Super-intendent of Construction of the St. Paul, Min-neapolis & Manitoba Railway, and will assume the duties of the position at once. He will have charge for this Company of all construction of new lines, and will direct the disposition of men

and material in connection therewith.

Mr. James R. Wood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Burlington Railroad, has authorized the agents at the various stations on his road to sell tickets on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July to any point on the Company's line and return at a single fare for the round-trip, good for return passage on or before July 6, 1880.

The Michigan Central will put on a new west-bound train from Detroit next Sunday, to run thereafter daily. It will leave Detroit at 4 a. m. and reach Chicago at 3 p. m. This arrangement will prove a great convenience as a local train on the western end of the line. This is not a fast train, but it serves, besides accommodating considerable local travel, to bring back, the cars taken out by the fast express.

Mr. Thomas E. Cassidy, General Freight Agent

Mr. Thomas E. Cassidy, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He stated to a Tribunz representative that, since the completion of his line to a connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Sants Fé at Wichita, business on his road has greatly improved. His Company is now building a new branch from Pierce City to Fayetteville, Ark.,—seventy-five miles,—which it is expected will add greatly to the business of the road.

## CRIMINAL NEWS.

MURDERED BY A SON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KOKOMO, Ind., June 18.—Jacob Vogus is an old well-known citizen of this county, living on his farm near Russiaville. His son James has several years borne the reputation of a lazy, worthless fellow, and was regarded as a dangerous man. For a long time he has been the cause of trouble in the family, and the elder Vogus has been warned by his neighbors to keep a watch on his son or he would kill him

elder Vogus has been warned by his neighbors to keep a watch on his son or he would kill him. For nearly five years the father has slept in a room by himself, with the doors and windows double locked and baited. James would not work, and wanted his father to divide the estate with him, which he refused to do. James then made his threats that he would kill him. Two months ago James brought, suit against his father for \$700 for work done since he became of age. This case was to have been called this morning. About 9:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Vogus and a neighbor were sitting in the court room when James came in, and spoke to the neighbor and passed to the other side of the room. A few minutes later the father proposed to his friend that they go to Jake Maas' saloon and get a glass of beer. As they started they observed the son following, but paid no attention. They went into the saloon and seated themselves at the table and ordered their drinks. As the beer was placed on the table James made his appearance at the door, and the first warning the doomed man had of his son's presence was the ringing report of a pistol. The first shot entered the left side of his head, passing clear through and breaking the right jaw as it passed out. When the first shot struck him he jumped to his feet, staggered backward and exclaiméd: "Oh, I'm killed!" The son, retreating, continued to fire until he had emptied his revolver, when he écolty turned and walked

treating, contained to are unit in a hat empired his revolver, when he doolly turned and walked out. Officers were by this time on the spot, an he was taken in custody and lodged in jail Three other shots took effect in the body of the elder Vogus, one in the thigh, one in the neck, and the other in the upper part of his back. THE CURRIE CASE.

MARSHALL, Tex., June 18.—It was expected that the argument in the Currie case would begin this morning, but the testimony in rebuttal was lengthened, the State alming at breaking down the testimony of L. T. Moore, and that of the experts as to the mental condition of Currie at the exact time of the killing. In rebuttal of the testimony of Moore (a mulatto witness for the defense) the State introduced Porter Rhodes (colored), of Anderson County, who testified to the bad character of Moore as to veracity; that

the bad character of Moore as to veracity; that Moore boarded with witness two months.

Cross-questioned by defense, witness displayed ignorance of the meaning of the word veracity, and made conflicting statements.

James Eastland, of Anderson County, testified that Moore's reputation was bad. In view of what he knew of Moore he would not believe him on oath. what he knew of Moore he would not believe him on oath.

Rains, train-dispatcher of the Texes Pacific, and Womack, Texas Express Agent, both testified to seeing Currie just after the killing, and hearing him say substantially that he was in for going for the whole theatrical troupe.

The State introduced Hugh MeHenry, T. M. Hemby, and others in rebuttal of the evidence of Currie's insanity. The witnesses were not experts on the subject of delirium tremens, but could detect nothing irrational in Currie; thought he was drinking heavily.

J. M. Bonham, jailer of Harrison County, who has had charge of Currie since his arrest, said Currie required stimulents as a man getting over a drunk. He was stupid. He recognized friends calling on him, was peaceful and without appetite, and tremulous; it was four weeks before he recovered, and he was all the while under medical treatment.

The case will go to the jury to-morrow evening.

A TRAGEDY AT ALBUQUERQUE. SANTA FE, N. M., June 16.—At the little town of Albuquerque, sixty-five miles south of this place, about midnight last night, was enacted a horrible tragedy, in which Ed Harris lost his life at the hands of A. Young. Both men were life at the hands of A. Young. Both men were gamblers, and Harris was well known by the gang in St. Louis and Cincinnati. The particulars in brief are as follows: Harris and Young were seated in a public hack driven by a Frenchman named Leon Carron. In the hack were also several women of ill-repute, between one of whom and Harris there arose an altercation. Carron interfered to prevent trouble, and defend the reputation of his hack, whereupon Harris drew his pistol and shot the driver in the thigh, the ball ranging downward and lodging in the knee. Carron cried out, "I'm shot," when Young, who was was a friend of the Frenchman, drew his own revolver and sent a ball crashing through the brain of Harris, who fell from the hack and expired. At last accounts Young had not been arrested.

MUST HANG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—In the case of Moynihan, the Logansport murderer under sentence of death, and respited by the Governor until Friday next, the Supreme Court affirms the judgment and sentence of the lower Court. It was understood at the fine the respite was granted to allow the Supreme Court to review the case that the Governor would not further interfere.

ESCAPED CONVICTS. Boston, Mass., June 13.—Twoive Aigerines have arrived here from Trinidad. They claim to be political offenders escaped from Cayenne. The authorities have notified the Captain not to land the convicts.

HANGED. Bastraor, Tex., June 18.—Samuel Sampson Howard, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Alexander Farmer in May, 1578. A large concourse of people witnessed the execution.

H. Williams, who was to have been execute to-day, has been reprieved.

RESPITED. GREENVILLE, S. C., June 18.—Three incendia-ries, who were to have been hanged to-day, have been resulted.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., June 18.—To-day Joseph Mondicak was brought to the Insane Asylum from Chicago. He has many queer fancies, one of which is that he is to be the successful candidate for the Presidency.

### WASHINGTON.

The President's Appointment of Federal Officials During Recess.

Hartranft, Thomas F. Johnson, and John Morton Provided For.

List of Important Bills Passed at the Last Session.

A Large Number of Clerks in the Patent Office to Be Discharged.

APPOINTMENTS.

HARTRANFT AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Admin washington, D. C., June is.—The Administra-tion continues its work of appointing the per-sons whom the Senate declined to confirm. Gov. Hartranft is not only nominated in the face of Don Cameron, but even Atkins, the Col-lector of Savannah, Ga., brother-in-law of Gen. Garfield, is to give place to Thomas F. Johnson, a son of the somewhat noted Horschel V. Johnson.

John Morton, whom the Senate refused to
confirm last year as Collector at San Francisco, confirm last year as Collector at San Francisco, owing to the determined opposition of Senator Booth, and whom the Senate in its closing hours last session again refused to confirm, has been appointed Collector of that port. Morton now holds the office of Consul at Honolulu, valued at \$4,000 annually. He can now hold the office of Collector at San Francisco for ix months at least, even if Senator Booth and other Pacific-coast men can then be able to

SECURE HIS REJECTION.

Booth, being originally from Indiana, was expected to have supported the nomination of the son of Oliver P. Morton, but he declined to do so. Pennsylvania politicians say that the opposition of Don Cameron to Hartranft's confirmation is due to the fact that Cameron wants to make it very certain that Hartranft will support him hereafter in State politics, and not help to build up his growing rival, McManes. Indeed, it is believed by some friends of Senator Blaine that the only reason why Cameron did not use his influence at Chicago in favor of Blaine, after he saw Grant was beaten, was because he feared that by so doing he would strengthen his rival McManes. There are some intimations that the power of the President to appoint Hartranft during the vacation will be contested by Tutten, present Collector of Philadelphia, known in Chicago as the "swift witness" in the whisky trials under Bristow. SECURE HIS REJECTION.

THE LATE SESSION.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Aside from the regular annual appropriation bils the following are the more important public measures that have passed both Houses and become laws dur-

have passed both Houses and become laws during the present session of Congress:

An act prohibiting any increase of pay for expedition on star mail routes in excess of 50 percent of the original contract price on contracts hereafter to be let.

Mr. Morrison's Immediate Transportation bill, which allows goods to be imported from ports of entry to seventy-three-different interior ports in the United States, the duty to be paid at ports of delivery.

The Export Tobacco bill, which authorizes the bonds of manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars exporting the same to be canceled at the port of clearance.

A bill to reduce the special tax for retail tobacco-dealers from \$25 to \$5 per annum; provided the dealer does not self over 25,000 pounds of tobacco per annum.

A bill providing for the removal of the Ute

bacco-dealers from \$25 to \$5 per annum; provided the dealer does not sell over 25,000 pounds of tobacco per annum.

A bill providing for the removal of the Ute tribe of Indians in Colorado.

An act to provide for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mine, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the year 1883.

An act to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, and authorizing the acceptance of the steamship Guinare from Capt. H. W. Howgate for that purpose.

"An act for the relief of settlers on public lands," which provides that when claimants shall file a written relinquishment of their claims in the local land office, it shall be open to settlement without further action by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It directs the Register of the district land office to give notice of the cancellation of an entry, and allows the party thirty days in which to enter such lands. It grants settlers intending to claim lands under the homestead laws the same time to file applications and perfect original entry now allowed settlers under presimption laws, and their rights shall date from settlement the same as if settled under the presimption laws.

An act for the erection of a bronze statue of Joseph Henry, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

An act providing for the reapportionment of the members of the Legislatures in the Territo-

Institution.

An act providing for the reapportionment of the members of the Legislatures in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

An act to carry into effect the resolution of Congress adopted on the 29th day of October, 1781. In regard to a monumental column at Yorktown, Va., and for other purposes.

An act to ereet a monument to the memory of Brig.-Gen. Herkimer.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the re-

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a Board to inquire into the present condition of the double-turreted monitors, and the propriety and cost of completing said vessels. The effort to secure an appropriation for this work was defeated last week.

Joint resolution accepting the gift of the deak used by Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence.

Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to call an International Sanitary Conference to meet at Washington, D. C.

Joint resolution to provide for the publication and distribution of a surplement of the Revised Statutes.

Joint resolution to provide for the publication and distribution of a surplement of the Revised Statutes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses," approved March 3, 1879.

An act making appropriations for acquiring sites and the erection pf suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

An act giving the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the States of New York and Vermont respecting the boundary between said States.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.

An act to authorize the Secretary scales, scales, spread, and agricultural implements manufactured of stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback, they shall be entitled to a drawback where the imported material exceeds one-half of the material used, and cans of imported material filled with home products are entitled to drawback where imported material used shall equal 70 per centum of the value of all material used in their manufacture.

An act authorizing the conversion of National gold banks. It provides that any National gold bank may, according to the laws of the United States, cease to be a gold bank and carry on the business of banking, subject to the law prescribed for such associations.

An act to amend the Internal Revenue laws in regard to distilleries (known as the "Carlisle bill").

An act authorizing an allowance for loss by leakage or casualty of spirits withdrawn from

in regard to distilleries known as the "Carlisle bill").

An act authorizing an allowance for loss by leakage or casuaity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation.

An act to abolish all toils on the Louisville & Portland Canal.

An act to provide for the construction of a Marine Hospital at Memphis Tenn., at a cost not exceeding \$30,000.

An act to provide a building for the use of the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts, Custom-House, and Post-Office at Pittsburg, Pa., at a cost not exceeding \$73,000.

An act appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose of acquiring sites and the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

for.

An act appropriating \$50,000 to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battlefield, and to provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams. ments of troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams.

An act providing for negotiation with certain foreign Governments relative to the importation of tobacco into their dominions.

An act for the construction of a public building at Toledo, O.

An act to increase the pensions of wholly disabled soldiers and sailors.

An act relating to timber-trespasses committed prior to March 1, 1879, relieving the trespassers from prosecution upon payment of the price of the timber.

An act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes concerning mineral lands, allowing agents of non-residents to make the affidavits necessary to obtain patents.

An act for the payment of the awards of the Southern Claims Commission.

An act to provide for the settlement of all

An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Coumbla.

Joint resolution for the relief of parties who have mane contracts to deliver cut hoop-iron prior to a certain date in respect of the duties imposed.

The amount appropriated during the late session of Congress, included in the regular annual Appropriation bills, the River and Harbor bill, the Deficiency fill, and miscellaneous appropriations, argreates about \$186,000,000.

DEMAGOGS BALKED. HERS' OBJECTION TO THE RIGHT-HOUR LAW. Special to Cincinnati Commercial. ASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Senator Withers, 000 to-day by resolutely objecting to the consideration of the bill to enforce the Eight-hour law on all Government works. The demagogs in the Senate, like those in the House, were anxious to pass it, for it would be of great political advantage in localities where Government works are carried on, and politicians could make much of it by getting men places to do eight hours' work on public buildings, and the like, and get ten hours' pay. If this demagogical measure becomes a law, it will add at least 20 per cent to the cost of all public works in the United States.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—There is to be a large discharge of clerks in the Patent Office very soon, on account of the failure of Congress to appropriate the necessary funds. This is the more inexcusable and indefensible for the reason that the Patent Office is not only self-sustaining, but has a large sum to the credit. reason that the Patent Office is not only self-sustaining, but has a large sum to its credit. The law, however, is such that this sum is covered annually into the Treasury, and it can-not be used even for Patent Office purposes without a specific reappropriation. The con-sequence is that nearly the only bureau in the Government which yields a revenue is crippled in essential branches of its service by the so-called economy of the Democratic Congress, notwithstanding there is a very large surplus that ought to be to its credit. hat ought to be to its cred HANGING ON.

J. Madison Wells, the ancient relic of investi-gation-days, is still in Washington hanging to gation-days, is still in Washington hanging to the skirts of the Administration with an evident hope for additional reward for services. Both Weils and his son are out of office now, and the prospect for them is not at all cheerful. The latter's nomination as Collector of the Port at New Orleans was rejected by the Senste, and the father now lingers here for the purpose of securing some other berth. The old gentleman called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had a five-minntes' talk with the President. His mission was unsuccessful. the President. His mission was unsuccessful. In appearance J. Madison Wells is a very ed man from what he was three years ago. Then he was active and deflant, his eye flashed with scornful brilliancy, and he walked erect and with an elastic step. Now his form is bent and his eye is dull and downcast; a general dejected air has taken possession of him, as though he had at last realized that an officeseeker's lot is not a happy one.

RANDALL IN TROUBLE.

RANDALL IN TROUBLE.

Speaker Randall seems to be in financial trouble. A suit was brought here to-day by the administrator of an estate against Mr. Handall to recover a judgment of \$11,171.

TOWNSEND STEPS OUT.

Adjutant-General Townsend regretfully vacated the office which be has filled with so much ability for more than forty years, turning over his records to Gen. Drum, who succeeds him. Townsend has received a very congratulatory order from the General of the Army on his retirement. Townsend, like most of the old officers, was very joath to leave the service.

MILITARY ORDER.

The military authorities were directed to prevent the departure of an expedition from Southern Arizona to take possession of the State of Sonora, Mexico.

Sonora, Mexico.

POSTAL MAIL SERVICE.

Capt. James E. White, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, stationed at Chicago, is here for the purpose of consultation with the Post-Office Department as to new forms for blanks and as to the many details relative to the improvements of the Postal Service. Capt. White is regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the service, and his opinions are much sought at the Department whenever improvements are contemplated.

HAYES' PACIFIC TOUR. President Hayes stated before leaving for Ohio this evening that very shortly after his return he would prepare for his long-delayed trip to California. He will accompany the Secretary of the Navy's party, which leaves about the list of July, if the affairs of his Administration will allow. If not, he will follow shortly after, and proposes to make a general tour of the Pacific const. Webb Hayes will accompany him, but Mrs. Hayes has not yet decided upon going.

THE GULNARE.

Mrs. Hayes has not yet decided upon going.

THE GULNARE.

There will no longer be an attempt to risk the lives of brave men in the Gulnare by attempting to take that vessel on a Pohar expedition. The Board of Examination has finally reported that the vessel is entirely unseaworthy; that it is already badly leaking now, and that it has defective bollers. Yet so enthusiastic are men of science, that it is said that Capt. Howgate would have ventured to the Pole in her.

BEN AND JESSIE.

Ben Hill's counsel are endeavoring to force a

Ben Hill's counsel are endeavoring to force a speedy trial in the seduction suit brought against him by Jessie Raymond.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Schenck and family have gone to Bennington, Vt., to spend the summer.

LIMER WASHBURN.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—It is quietly instituted in the Spengary Department than the Chief WASHINGTON, D. C., June II.—It is quietty in-timated in the Treasury Department that Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, will shortly be re-moved, and that ex-Chief Elmer Washburn, now Examiner of National Banks at Chicago, will succeed him. The administration of Brooks in this important branch of the service has not been fully satisfactory, and the increase of counterfeiting has demonstrated the importance of a change at the head of this office.

## EDUCATIONAL.

KNOX COLLEGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, GALESBURG, Ill., June 18.—Next week, Knox College, which, under the able management of Dr. Newton Bateman, has taken rank among the leading educational institutions of the West, will hold its annual commencement-exercises. The occasion promises to be a very important as well as interesting one for the College and its friends. The Alumni of this institution are making extensive preparations for a grand reunion at the Opera-House, grand reunion at the Opera-House, Wednesday evening, June 23. On that occasion, Judge Craig, of the Illinois Supreme Court, who is a graduate of the college, will deliver the address. Speeches will also be made by the Hon. H. R. Sanderson and other graduates who now occupy prominent and honorable positions in the various avocations of life. This meeting is designed to give to the college a boom which will be felt and responded to all through the educational circles of the Northwest. A large number of former friends and graduates will be present.

RACINE COLLEGE. Commencement week at Racine College will begin next Sunday, when the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, S. T. D., Bishop of Springfield, will preach the baccalaureate sermon at II a. m. at St. Luke's Church. On Monday, June 28, in the library at 9 a. m., will be held the examination for the Greek and other prizes, for special honors, and for admission. The Junior exhibition for the Larrabee prize will be held in exhibition for the Larrabee prize will be held in the gymnasium at 3 p. m. The early celebration of Reunion Day will take place at 7 a. m. Tuesday, June 29. Service will be held at 12:30. Lunch and presentation of prizes in the games will take place at 1:30 p. m. The alumni will meet at 4 p. m., and the Trustee meeting will be held at 8 p. m. At the same hour the students' concert will come off. Wednesday, June 30, at 9:30 a. m., the grammar-school exhibition will be held. Commencement exercises will begin at 2:30 p. m. The Warden's reception and class party will last from 8 to 12:30 p. m.

DANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 16.—The Commencement exercises of our High School were held at the Vermilion Street Opera-House last evening, with five ladies and gentlemen in the graduating class. The exercises consisted of essays, declamations, vocal and instrumental music, and the awarding of the diplomas, Miss Minnie Leseure was the Valedictorian, and Col. W. J. Calheane presented the diplomas.

THE COLORED EXODUS. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 18.—During Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week the arrival here of colored refugees has been very large, and to-day every available space in and about the relief headquarters is crowded with about the relief headquarters is crowded with the immigrants of all ages, sexes, and sizes. If the statements of the new-comers are to be believed, the exodus has only set in. The negroes of Mississippi and Louisiana, especially the latter State, fear a revival of the Ku-Klux and buildozing rule, and they are all preparing to leave, in many instances sacrificing what little they possess for a sufficient sum to transport them to St. Louis. Numbers are now encamped on the river bank at various landings, awaiting the arrival of boats to convey them to this city. Nothing can be done to check the stampede, and it is thought that by November many counties will be entirely depopulated of colored people. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Relief Association to meet the exodus, and the refuzees will be reshipped to Kansas or distributed in the farming regions of Missouri, Illinois, and lowa as rapidly as possible.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, June 18.—Arrived, steamshipe from Liverpool; Main, from Bremen; State of Florida, from Glasgow; and So

SUMMER-RESORTS.

Some Points in Northern New York-Cooperstown and Richfield Springs.

The Falls of Trenton, the North Woods, and John Brown's Tract.

The Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence River.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
UTICA, N. Y., Jurie 16.—In this communication the beauty, desirability, and practical utility of a number of the summer-resorts of Northern New York will be presented for the consideration of Transport of the price of tion of TRIBUNE readers,—not the high-priced, popular, and expensive Saratogas, but such places as may be easily reached and enjoyed at a comparatively slight expense. Their number is large, and they embrace every feature of land and water, from the placid lake and level plateau to the wild mountain-gorges, the solemn silence of the wilderness, and the grandeur of a magnificent river. Saratoga has been so often described that its bewitching parks and fountains, its health-giving waters, its pleasant drives, its splendid hotels, and its extravagant prices are fully known; while resorts of lesser note, but of equally as pleasant features, are in the background, and await time to bring them

into prominence.

As a starting-point, then, let me invite you to go with me to Cooperstown and Richfield Spa, the first about thirty miles south-southeast of Utica, and the latter a trifle more than half the distance. The first is simply a summer-resort, while the latter is, like Saratoga, a wateringplace.

COOPERSTOWN is a village of perhaps 2,500 inhabitants, in one of the oldest-settled sections of the State, and the scene of the famous Leatherstocking tales, of whitch J. Fennimore Cooper was the author, and his father the supposed hero. Cooperstown is delightfully situated on the gentity-sloping hills at the foot of Cooper Lake, one of the most beautiful of inland waters. The streets at this time of year are clothed in emerald-green from grand old trees, that cast a delightfull and refreshing shade from the hot rays of a summer sun. The society of this exquisitly-lovely rural village is intelligent and cultivated; its hotels compare with the best, though not as extensive; and the sport of fishing can be indulged in to the satisfaction of every guest. Upon the bosom of the lake glide two little steamers, subject to the will or caprice of pleasure-seekers. Cooperstown is rapidly rising in public favor, especially among that class of people who desire an era of utter peace and rest from the cares of a busy life. Its hotels are not thronged with that outpouring of ultra-fashionable life found at Saratoga; but the tides that come and go are of the more quiet and orderly elegance of the Coopers, Livingstones, and the Knickerbockers. A sojourn here would be indeed a season of refreshment to the weary mind and body. The place is in railroad-communication with the outer world.

RICHPIELD SPRINGS—

a village of 800 inhabitants—was brought to notice but a few years since by the discovery of a is a village of perhaps 2,500 inhabitants, in one

in railroad-communication with the outer world.

RICHYIELD SPRINGS—

a village of 800 inhabitants—was brought to notice but a few years since by the discovery of a spring in the very heart of the village, the waters of which, when analyzed, were declared to possess remarkable curative properties. Parties from Utica at once organized a company, built a large hotel, and erected a spring-house. By judicious advertising the little hamlet sprang at once into popularity, and hotel after hotel was erected, until now eight commodious buildings are taxed to the utmost to accommodate the rush of the summer-months. Especially is this the case since the famous order of Judge Hilton barring the Hebrew class of citizens from the privileges of his Saratoza hotel. The Jews at once transferred their patronage to Richfield Springs, and this may now be termed the American Judea. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and indeed every prominent city of the Republic contributes its quota to swell the population of the place during the heated term. So continuous and large was the influx that six years ago the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was induced to build a branch of ifteen miles solely to accommodate the immense travel to the place. Richfield Springs is situated at the head of Schuyler Lake, a body of water nine miles long and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide. Ordinary farms and farm-houses surround it; and the landscape is of sloping hills, the crowns topped with primeval forests.

Returning to Utica, we will take the Black River Railroad northward to val forests.

Returning to Utica, we will take the Black
River Railroad northward to

TRENTON FALLS. TRENTON FALLS.

Here the tourist and sojourner will find ample material upon which to fix and tax his physical and mental attention. Approaching the depot, a stranger who had heard of the wild and rugged scenery would wonder where the writer had god scenery would woulder where the writer had tound material to make his stories. Alighting and passing up to the hotel,—an extensive wooden structure, with broad and long piazzas, and surrounded with weil-laid-out grounds and gigantic trees,—he is still more incredulous as to the presence of a yawning gorge, rugged cliffs, enormous rocks, and stupendous waterfalls. He is on a level plateau, one side of which is skirted, apparently, by a natural grove, from which the underbrush has been cleared, and in which the hand of culture has sown the fragrant clover and the graceful timothy. Proceeding by a well-beaten path, he soon hears the sullen roar of falling water, but sees no sign of the source from whence it comes. Still farther, he suddenly stands upon the brink of a chasm, the wildness of which causes the nerves to shrink and recoil with an involuntary dread. Below him rolls, and tumbles, and boils a frothe white river, only discirnable here and there through the branches of scrubby trees which to cling the rocky sides of overhanging ledges. Nature left no means of descending; but art and toil have hewn a rocky stairway, and the descent is easy and gradual to the clear-headed and careful. Once at the bottom, it will be found that the wearing waters have formed a natural pathway, in which one may wander up and down the stream in comparative safety. The Falls of Trentomfor there are several—consist of Sherman, or First Falls, Second or High Falls, he cascade of the Alhambra, and the Rapids,—each of which, from different, points of view, presents remarkably tound material to make his stories. Alis

BEAUTIPUL, GRAND, AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

REAUTIFUL, GRAND, AND ATTRACTIVE FRATURES. Some distance above Sherman or High Falls, the river has worn away the shelving rock and earth, forming an overhanging cliff, under which the water glides along swiffly, gathering speed and strength as it approaches the first descent, until, just before the leap, it darts out again into the original bed of rock, and rushes over the ledge down into a dark and surging pool, where it seems to cling as if desiring rest before farther progress. The oncoming flood, however, pushes and crowds the lagging waters out into the rapids, and forces onward the stream to the greater fall below, where, by successive bounds, it rushess, through devious ways, and passes the Second or High Falls, and reaches the Rapids,—and incline through which rushes, and tumbles, and roars the current till it comes to the final descent, the Athambra. This cascade presents a charming though wild appearance. Above, the waters separate into several channels, and each channel approaches the fall from a different direction—the first from a direct course, another from the right, and the third from the left. The peculiar action of the water, and its aggregated force, have worn the rock into a serpentine course, as symmetrical and well defined as if cut by the hand of art; and, as the waters rush along, they roil and boil in fierce conflict until lost in the deep chasm below, from which they emerge into the placid stream that flows onward through level and cultivated fields. At all seasons of the year the Trenton Falls are of interest to the visitor. In springtime, when the meiting snows create a flood, the rushing, angry waters present a tumultuous scene. In summer, the view is more placid, but withal wild enough to be supremely interesting; but, in the winter, after a long and intensely cold spell, what is called the "Ice Colonnade." will repay a tourist a trip of a thousand miles to see. In summer, the view is more placid, but withal wild enough to be supremely interesting; but, in the winter, after a long

NORTH WOODS AND JOHN BROWN'S TRACT.
This immense territory, covered with the original forests, dotted with innumerable lakes, and seamed with a multitude of rivers and smaller streams, has, within a very few years past, become a camping-ground of hunters, and fishermen, and health-seekers. A description of every resort would tax your readers and crowd out more important matter. But I cannot refrain from noting that the lakes and streams are filled with speckled beauties that would tempt old Izaak Walton from his long sleep if he knew of their existence. Wilmurt Lake, Croon Lake, Oswegatchie and Au Sable Rivers, are among the larger bodies of water, from whence in every direction fork out lesser streams, all of which yield abundantly to the cautious, patient angler. No such wealth of sport lies so temptingly convenient to the larger cities and near to a popular line of travel.

It is customary at a feast to save the best for the last, and, to be in fashlon,

the last, and, to be in fashion,
the thousand islaming the last that have already visited them need not again
be told aff their beauty; the thousands that have
read of them need not be twice told the tale;
but at the same time it may gratify every one
to learn that new features of attractiveness are constantly being added to make
each successive season better and more
delightful than the last. Already pleasureseckers are drifting thither,—drawn partly by
the unparalleled beauties of the scenery, and
partly by the wish thus early to secure desirable
cottages. Extensive preparations have been made
to accommodate all who may come. Capitalists
have erected hundreds of small dwellings; huge
hotels have been constructed, and fitted with all
the modern appliances; new and safe steamboats put affost, and others are preparing to be

run from the stocks; and, to crown ail, the Association managing affairs expect that within a month or two a grand rowing regatta will occur, for a purse of \$5.00, between Hanian, Riley, and perhaps Courtney, with other famous carsmen. Bxuursion-purties have already commenced their pleasurable trips,—the New York State Sunday-School Association being to-day registered at the Crossman house. This is a cosmopolitan territory. All creeds, and sects, and races may be satisfied, for each ean find a field in which they may be welcome. If an individual likes stir and life, it is there; if he likes solitude, there is an abundance; if he fishes, pike, and aalmon, and bass are longing for the morsel upon his hook, and will greedily snap it up; if he wishes to boat, he can row; and, if he wants to shoot game, "the woods are full of 'em." W.

## CASUALTIES.

THE NARRAGANSETT DISASTER. New York Times, June 17.

It was erroneously stated in the Times of yesterday that 380 passengers are known to have been saved from the wreck of the Narragansett. been saved from the wreck of the Narragansett. So far as can be gathered from reports made up to date, there have been only 280 passengers saved. If the estimates of the Company's officers—which place the number of passengers at 300—be corret, the number of lost does not exceed fourteen. If the much higher estimates of observers who were on board the ill-fated steamor represent anything like the truth, the number of lost cannot be less than fifty, and may greatly exceed that number. While the real magnitude of the calamity may never be accurately ascertained, it ought to be possible, before long, to judge whether the number of passengers on board the Narragansett was within the minimum claimed by the Company or approached the maximum calculated by outsiders.

THE RISING RIVER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 18.—The steamer Fon nelle arrived this evening from Pierre, and re-ports a rise of seven feet there and the river

ports a rise of seven feet there and the river still coming up. The goods were being moved out of the warehouse there when the boat left At Vermilion, D. T., to-day, the river ruined the protection work just finished, to cost \$7,000, by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and threatens the track of the Yankton Line.

— Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENFORT, Ia., June 18.—At 6 o'clock this evening a dispatch from La Crosse was received here as follows: Water at a stand, fifteen feet; booms, rafts, and logs all safe. This is about eighteen inches above high water mark. At this point the river has risen twenty-four inches during the last thirty-six hours, the most rapid rise ever recorded here. A further swell must do great damage. The stage to-night is fourteen feet above low-water mark.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT. CINCINNATI, O., June 18 .- A railroad ac from a singular cause happened to-day at a bridge over the Scioto River, near Chillicothe, on the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad. James Duffy, the bridge watchman, lay down beside the track and went to sleep with one arm over the rail. A gravel-train backed down upon him, the rail. A gravel-train backed down upon him, and the entire train was thrown off the track. Five men were thrown into the river, and twenty others into the débris of the wrecked train. Duffy will die from his injuries. John Kennedy had both legs broken, then fell into the river, and was drowned. Martin Coyles and Marcus Miller were fatally injured. The others escaped with slight injuries.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 18.—This afternoon while several young men were bathing in the Maumee River one of the number, named James P. English, aged 28, was accidentally

rowned.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 18.—A man named Hardy, from South Bend. Ind., while walking along the bank of the Muskegon River at Big Rapids this evening with a friend, accidentally fell in and drowned before he could be rescued.

DEATHS FROM THE CYCLONE. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 17.—Mention was made on Tuesday of the serious injury of a made on Tuesday of the serious injury of a number of persons in Hanover Township, this county, by the great cyclone of Monday evening. In addition to the instant death of Mrs. Hattle Keaton, then reported, five other persons have since died of their injuries. Two children of Mr. Scott Randolph and one of William Graham died yesterday after much suffering. Mrs. Jane Woodruff, an aged lady, whose house was entirely blown away and herself badly wounded, has since died of her injuries; likewise Mrs. John Williams.

MINE ACCIDENT. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—A Gold Hill dispatch says a terrible accident at the Yellow lacket Mine occurred at 11:30 o'clock, occasioned dispatch says a terrible accident at the Yellow Jacket Mine occurred at 11:30 o'clock, occasioned by a car-load of tools falling from near the surface to the bottom, where eight men were on a skip. Four were instantly killed, namely: Neil Gallagher, Al Temby, Timothy Wilkins, and E. ther, Al Temby, Thinking a thigh broken, onb. John Tresona has a thigh broken, illiams has an arm off, and Barney Coyle rank Hammond are slightly wounded.

SWALLOWED CARBOLIC ACID. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 18.—B. McNary ook a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to-day nistake and will probably die.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INGTON, D. C., June 19–1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, nearly stationary tempera-

light variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain. In the Ohio Valley light variable winds, mostly southeasterly, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rains, light winds, mostly southeasterly, stationary or higher temperature, followed by falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 18.



INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—In an interview to-day Gen. Nelson J. Miles, commandant at Fort Keogh, M. T., said: "Things are very quiet in the vicinity of my command. We have had no fighting for a twelvemonth or more. I look upon Indian affairs there as being in a satisfactory condition. There have been no depredations of late amounting to anything. Now and again stealing parties are out, but no serious losses are reported. Sitting Bull is now under British rule and very rarely, if ever, ventures even for the shortest periods of time into the territory of the United States. At present I have a thousand troops at Fort Keogh. I do not apprehend any trouble with the Indians this summer."

At the Cabinet meeting this afternoon a telegram from Gen. Hatch, requesting permission to follow Victoria's Indians across the Mexican border, was referred to the State Department, with the view of obtaining the consent of the

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

## BADWAY'S READY RELIED. DR. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakses languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of fiesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour cructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisurbed sieep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely fro. the bladder through the urethan without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges if at flicted in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

7. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mueus from the lungs, air cells, bronch or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pales and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chilis, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the \$ARSAPARILILAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been sality and strength diseases, strength, and their great power in the resulting the resulting the cure, feel better "and find their greneral health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In thes

CONSUMPTION of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phihisis, Scrott-ia-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stop-page of Water (instantaneous relief affords where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using the instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladde,

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chron c cases of Leucorrhœa and Uter diseases.

One bott e contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. R. R. RADWAY'S READY

RELIER Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer with Pain? Radway's Ready Relief

CURE for EVERY PAIN IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pairs, allays Inflammations, and cures Congresion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application, IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippied, Nerv-ous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford

ous, Neuralric, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Crampa, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Cohc, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**BADWAY'S** Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERI-ENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION. A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headace, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Bildousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deletericus drugs.

Est Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn. Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the signt, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, vellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Plushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW

TO THE PUBLIC. There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you but.

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# EADY RELIEP. DWAY'S LOOD PURIFIER

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appetite improves, relur eructations of water caim and undisturbed vigorous, pots, blotches, pimples; and healthy; the urine and cloudy appearance oer color; water passes or through the urethra; little or no sediment;

of quantity and frequen-tening discharges (if af-certainty of permanent th exhibited in the se-ptional harmony restored white of the eyes, and ppearance of the skin y, and healthy color. It was a war was a color of the skin y, and healthy color. It was a color of the skin y, and healthy color. It was a color of the skin y, and healthy color of the skin y, the skin y color of the skin y color of strength throughout night-sweats and pains a cess around the ankles cess around the ankles cess around the arising in distressing symptoms appear. appear.

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R. VAY'S CHIME

t Pains in from nty Minutes. E HOUR Advertisement, Need er with Pain?

eady Relief VERY PAIN FIRST AND IS AIN REMEDY

most excruciating pains, and cures Congestions, Stomach, Bowels, or by one application, WENTY MINUTES. r excruciating pain the Infirm, Crippled, Nerv-rated with disease may DY RELIEF will afford

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TARRH, INFLUENZA,
HE. SLEEPLESSNESS, ATISM, HLLS, AGUE CHILLS, D FROST BITES. Ready Relief to the in half a tumbler of minutes cure Cramps,
Heartburn, Sick Headtery, Colic, Wind in the
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s carry a bottle of Radthem. A few drops in
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nd AGUE cured for fifty cents, agent in this world that it and all other Malari-hold, Yellow, and other AY'S PILLS) so quickly RELIEF. PER BOTTLE.

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y's Pills will free the ennamed disorders.

PER BOX. S PER BOX.

AND TRUE." R. CHURCH-ST., NEW thousands will be sent

PUBLIC. guarantee of the value blished R. R. R. Reme-corthless imitations of Resolvents, Heliefs and for Badway's, and see "Is on what you buy.

THE ECLECTICS. Reading of Papers on Medical and Surgical Subjects.

Election of Officers-Next Place of Meeting-Final Adjournment. The Edectic Association reconvened in Hershey Music-Hall at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, president Green in the chair, and about 100 delegates present.

On motion of Dr. Geddes, the Chicago Ecisconic

tics were thanked for their courtesles.
Dr. W. H. Davis moved that \$200 be approed to Secretary Wilder for

priated to Secretary whether for services. Agreed to.

Or. Mayes submitted a report on "The Status of Eclectic Medicine in South Carolina," which was not read.

Electoral delegates—two from each State—were then chosen to east ballots for officers, a recess being taken to allow the delegates to cau-

recess being taken to the purpose.

Upon reassembling, Dr. Pitzer gave notice of an amendment to the by-laws providing for the appointment of the electors upon the second my of the Convention. Prof. Clark read a paper on "GYNECOLOGY,"

aying that his experience was to the effect that treatment of uterine displacement should not aways be based upon either the hypothesis that reatment of uterine displacement should not aways be based upon either the hypothesis that the affection was the cause or the consequence of hypertrophy. The tendency of experience now was, while it narrowed and circumscribed, to make more pointed and direct the principles governing surgical interference with gynacology. Experience had also obliters state the objection to the use of curbolized spray in general surgery. The forceps, as an adjuvant to labor, had steadily advanced in favor, and practitioners who studied to make themselves side to not substitutes for, Nature would be on the safest ground. The removal of ovaries for the purpose of modifying or entirely restricting the growth of uterine fibroids was still subjudies, present appearances indicating its applicability to small growths as most useful, while for large tumors its effects were doubtful or nil. The subject of obstetric diognois, and the treatment of mapsition by external manipulations, while nothing new, was attracting some attention this year. Its obvious advantages, especially in new shen puerperal inflammations were epidemic, the possibility, if not probability, of being able to convert an abnormal into a normal yorter presentation, instead of the breech labor brought about by podalic version, with the increased hazard to the mother by the introduction of the operator's hand, unde the subject worthy of a candid and careful consideration.

Dr. Merkel, of Boston, submitted a paper on

Dr. Munn, of Massachusetts, exhibited a spec-men of matter—what seemed to be a false lining of the bronchial tubes—which had been "coughed up" by a patient of his who had bil-

Dr. V. A. Baker, of Michigan, offered the fol-

leving:

Wymnas, Physicians in all localities meet with obscure forms of disease, often baffling their best endeavors, and as there are always in mais ratherings of medical men as represent the National Relectic Association men of skill in respective specialities, I therefore move:

That a bureau, appointed by the Chair, be created, to meet each year on some day of the Convendin, for the special consideration of such cases, thus enabling all to derive benefit by discombining the best knowledge possessed relative to important cases.

An amendment to the effect that the bureau entrace a section for every department of medwas passed.
Dr. Gunn, of New York, handed in two papers,
-one on "The Metric System of Weights." as
used in medicine, and the other on "Spinal
Curvature": Dr. Wilson H. Davis, of Chicago,
one on "Public and School Hygiene": and Dr.
A. 6. Springtein, of Cleveland, one on "Eduention of Children."
Prof. Jay, of the Repnett Medical College, sub-

resented by Dr. Olin, reported that it was an insuit to the Association to present a morbid specimen for examination, expecting a committee to answer questions put to them in regard to it, and then withhold the specimen from all opportunity of such investigation. He asked that the Committee be dischurged, as the thing was anworthy of the attention of the Association.

In Gunn read a letter from a paysician who had seen the heart, and who suggested that the burn had been enzyshed by the process of trouth of tissue. Whether this was so, or whether a slit had been made in the layer of the pricandium and the burn slipped in by an individual, could not be told without a microscopical examination.

ridual, could not be told without a microscopical tramination.

The Committee was discharged.

Pod. Olin, in defense of himself, read a report from Prof. Piper, the microscopist, which stated that the "burdock burr" had been enoyshed by the process of the growth of tissue.

The newspapers were thanked for faithful reports of the proceedings, the Chaplain for his payers, and the retiring President for his increant labors.

The newly-cleeted officers were then installed, and each one made a little speech, the burden of which was "thank you."

The Green made a few remarks, urging the importance of establishing district and State sources.

A long talk followed as to that beert with a

Along talk followed as to that heart with a burin it, and the owner thereof was requested to furnish a "section" for examination.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the Louis the third Wednesday in June, 1881. The Duke of Edinburg Makes a

"Ninny" of Himself.

Loadon Correspondence New York Musical Review.

Issas a special instance of the irony of fate that, while magnificent performances, like those of La Damnation de Faust, "and at the Richter uncerts, attract in the fashiomole season but boor andiences, yet nearly 6.000 people assembled at the Albert Hall on Saturday evening to see the Duke of Edinburg make a ninny of himself on the Volin. The report was very extensively circulated that the second son of queen victoria had resolved to play a solo; but these who were aware of the Prince's powers are by no means aisrmed, feeling sure that the hoyal personage could not play a solo if he would, and the todo of the result abundantly insting these prognostications. The "Ave Maria" these prognostications. The "Ave Maria" these prognostications. The "Ave Maria" which M. Gounod has founded on the Prence of Bach was announced in the program to be sung by Madame Marie Rôze with this limited test, the Duke of Edinburg K. G. "Fearful of a fasco, wen with this limited test, the Duke of Edinburg and the second of the program to be sung by Madame Marie Rôze with this limited test, the Duke of Edinburg K. G. "Fearful of a fasco, we with this limited test, the Duke of Edinburg R. G. "Fearful of a fasco."

was Arthur Sullivan) to rewrite the violin part, omitting every passage of difficulty. Even then, at the last minute, the Duke was selead with fear, and the entire piece was recoast. The first part, written for violin sole, was played in unison by all the first violins of the orenestra, and the Duke simply played that portion which accompanies the voice. Instead of a harmonium, which Mr. L. Engel was in readiness to play, Dr. Stainer was instructed to perform the part on the gigantic organ of the Aibert Hall; and, whenever the Duke was more than usually out of tune, the ponderous "swell" of the organ was set loose to drown the eacopbooy. The Duke of Edinburg was obviously very glad when it was all over, and, if he could have heard the remarks of some of his friends, he would think twice before he set himself up as a target for justifiable sareasm, and for the contemptuous ridicule of those who, in his presence, bow the knee.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Morrison's Vaulting Ambition Tha O'erleaped Itself-Effect of His Criti-cisms of Other Candidates-Gov. Palmer on the Prospects of the State and at

Cincinnati.

Correspondence New York Berald.

Sprisgfield, Ill., June 12.—The ambition which dictated the letter of Col. Morrison to his friend in Illinois in connection with the Presidency, was too lofty in its aims. By this time the contents are not only known to the Democ racy of this State, but printed copies are in pos-session of every politician and delegate expected at Cheinnati. "We shall be governed by the inat Uncinnati. "We shall be governed by the in-formation we get on reaching Cincinnati, i said fren. McClernand, one of the delegates-at-large from this State. It is reasonable to say now that the boom of Mr. Morrison is at an end. Mr. Tilden will not have as many good haters in the National Convention as will Mr. Morrison. Already the leading Democratic papers of the West are resenting his covert at-tacks upon the leading candidates of the party, and the lilinois delegation when it reaches Cincinnati, whatever else it may learn, will be fully convinced that its admiration for Mr. Morrison is not shared by the de legations from other States. The Morrison letters are now denounced as a lick in the dark, which the friends of the venerable Mr. Seymour, of the chivalrous Bayard, of the stalwart Thurman, of the much-abused Mr. Tilden, will never forget. Neafer home the Davis men pretend to be indignant, and the admirrst of Mr. Hendricks are sworn enomies of the ambitious Congressman from Hilmos. Therefore, whoever the delegation from this State incline to, the day of Mr. Morrison has gone forever. No man can hope to stand in the struggie except a statesman, a wise man, a broad-hearited, generous man, who carries in his bearing no invidious spirit toward the leaders of the Democracy. Gen. McClernand was the Chairman of the last Democratic Convention which met'hi St. Louis. He is a shrewd politician, and has made euemies by his positive character. Personally he is the friend of Gov. Palmer, who is able to take care of himself, but Col. Morrison having made a lance of his pen and included Mr. Palmer among the number of the slain, McClernand will have a dull car for favorable reports in behalf of Mr. Morrison when he reaches Cincinnati. The day the State Convention adjourned there was good ground for saying that Mr. Morrison would have a majority of the delegation. But his only purpose, it is claimed, was to become a candidate, a formidable one to the Republicans, and who would bring harmony to the Democratic party. If the exigency should arise which he has predicted, no man stands a better chance of going up higher than Lyman Trumbull. The Lieutenant-Governor named on the ticket, Gen L. B. Parson, is a great favorit among the soldiers of the State, and would go to the head of the ticket. The Bopublican candidate, the present Governor Cullom, is charged with boing the servant of a ring which annually unites in making a raid upon the State Treasury and draws a round million for its trouble. Kentucky and Missouri would be helpers in the con learn, will be fully convinced that its admira-tion for Mr. Morrison is not shared by the dele-

MORRISON ON PALMER. MORRISON ON PALMER.

Among those criticised by Mr. Morrison was Gov. Palmer. He said of him:

"So far as Gov. Palmer is known outside of our State he is known as an able man, with courage to do whatever he wants to do; but what he will want to do nobody knows, and the Democrats of the country are in no mood to take him on trust."

GOV. PALMER ON THE SITUATION.

De Guan, O New York, handed in two papers, some of "Public and School Hygiene"; and Dr. Sestion of Children.

The Jay, of the Bennett Medical College, and br. Sestion of Children.

For Jay, of the Bennett Medical College, and br. Sestion of Children.

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"Can you explain or account for his anxiety in not wanting to serve on the Electoral Commission?"

"Only on the theory already advanced that his judgment would have been with Field and Clifford, and then the papers of the country would have accused him of being a Democrat."

"Yet he was not unwilling to be elected Senator by the Democrats?"

"Oh, no. He would have accepted the honor from the Republicans just as quickly as he did from our side. It was the election, and not the honor of serving the Democracy, that he sought for."

"Did you ever hear that influences were exerted here by prominent Republican Senators to secure the election of Judge Davis and keep him off the Electoral Commission?"

"I have heard such stories, but they are not true,—that is, they are not true as told. I was the Democratic candidate, and was voted for twenty-three times. Logan was the nominee of the Republicans, but had personal enemies among the members of the Legislature, who refused to vote for him. He lacked two of the requisit number, and the two who could have voted for him refused to do so. It is true that if Gen. Logan had withdrawn Judge Lawrence could have been elected. There were four Democrats who would have voted for him. I think that is the explanation of the Washington story. Gen. Logan, by remaining firm there was no possible show for him. I think that is the explanation of the Washington story. Gen. Logan, by remaining firm there was no possible show for pepeared on the scene in the exciting stage of the contest was sudden change in the program; and if Senator Morton had any influence, if he exerted it at all here in Springfield, it must have been through Sam Carey. One hardly supposes that Judge Davis is a Greenbacker, yet it was their vote that gave him his present position. Convention will not do Mr. Davis the honor of thinking he is a Democrat. The man whose just judgment might have sayed the Nation from a great wrong, but who preferred to evade the responsibility, rather than lay himself open to the auspicion of

THE CENSUS.

The Population of Chicago Probably About 477,000.

How to Correct Errors in the Schedules -Causes of Blunders.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

There has been a good deal of complains, some of it just and some of it unjust, that the censusenumerators have been neglecting their duty. In some cases people have been skipped because nobody was at home when the census man called, or because the servant left in charge was too deusely ignorant to answer the simplest questions. In other cases, people have simply refused to furnish information.

In one instance there was nobody home but a little girl about 9 years old, whose information given to the enumerator as to the ages of the inmates of the house, the pursuits they followed, the diseases to which they had been subject, and the birth-places of their parents, had very little of correctness about it. In such a case the census man was greatly to blame, for he should have had more sense than to have taken a child's statements in such a matter. It he should have had more sense than to have taken a child's statements in such a matter. It was his business to have called again when some one else was at home who could have given more authentic information. In some other cases the enumerators have been at fault by not pressing their inquiries and making sure that the statements made to them were correct.

THE PAY OF THESE TRAVELERS

is two cents per name returned, with the provision that each man's daily allowance is not to exceed \$4. Now, it has happened that when enumerators got 200 names, and found that he couldn't earn any more that particular day, he has knocked off working, very well satisfied with himself and ready to go on the following day, get 230 more, and quit right there. Some of the enumerators, particularly in the larger districts, are still engaged in earning their \$4 a day and prolonging the job in the way described. The majority of them, however, have finished enumerating. In a very few case the population falls from 100 to 400 short of the 2,00 people allowed to an enumerator's district, while in a majority of cases the returns exceed it. Before the work began, Gen. Wright estimated from figures at hand that Chicago contained about \$7,000 people. Although the returns are not all in, he now feels confident that that estimate will be exceeded by about \$0,000.

WHICH WOULD GIVE 477,000.

be exceeded by about 50,000.

This does not include those who, for any of the foregoing or still other reasons, may have been skipped, and it is not unlikely that, when the returns are corrected, the popular estimate of 500,000 population will be more than verified.

At the same time, however, it is not impossible that these estimates may turn out to be too high. This belief that the population will run up to about 477,000 is based on the large increase shown in some of the enumeration districts over what had been expected. The aim was to lay out the territory as evenly as possible so that each of these little sub-sections might contain about 2,000 persons. It some instances it has been found that that number was very largely exceeded. As everybody knows who has paid any attention to the subject, some portions of the city have increased enormously, and contain a very large and compact population. This is especially true of what are sometimes called the foreign wards, such as the Fourteenth, Sixth, and that portion of the North Side lying west of Franklin street and north of Chicago avenue. Here, and especially in the Fourteenth Ward, the growth in population has been immense. Any one who watches the tide of life that sets down Milwaukee avenue of a morning, and compares it with what it was a few years are, is able to estimate WHICH WOULD GIVE 477,000. watches the tide of life that sets down Milwaukee avenue of a morning, and compares it with what it was a few years aro, is able to estimate roughly the gain in that section. But there are other quarters of the city where there has been a falling off,—certainly not a gain over ten years ago a large portion of the First Ward, now occupied by stores, was filled with boarding-houses. At the same time there was a large population in the eastern end of the Ninth Ward, which has been pushed westward. This change, however, is especially true of the South Side, where the business area is far larger than it was ten years ago. For this reason t is not quite safe to take the gains in some sections as a basis on which to reason out the gains in others.

THERE IS A WAY OF CORRECTING ERBONS and omissions, and Gen. Wright wants it ex-

THREE IS A WAY OF CORRECTING RERIORS and omissions, and Gen. Wright wants it explained to the grumblers and complainers before the figures are sent forward, and the opportunity for correction is past. In the first piace any person who knows that he has been omitted ean communicate with Gen. Wright, either personally or in writing, and the omission will be rectified. His headquarters, it may be further stated, are in the office of Register Hibbard on the fourth floor of the Government Building. In addition to this method of correction, there is another, which may be more convenient in some cases. The enumerators' returns are copied off into books and

LEFT WITH THE COUNTY CLERK.

at whose office they will be open to the public for inspection and revision during the next seven days. If anybody has been skipped, and wants to be set down on the lists, his remedy is plain. If he avails himself of that remedy, well and good; if not, he certainly has no excuse for grumbling. It is hardly necessary to add that every true Chicagoan, anxious to see his city get full credit for all the population she has within her gates, will not be "backward in coming forward."

It is also advisable to scrutinize these lists in order to correct as far as possible errors in ages, etc. The aim of these vital statistics is now so generally recognized that everybody should take what pains he can to make the consus of 1880 as perfect as possible. In some instances the figures obtained at residences are very incorrect. They have been gotten from women, wives, children, and servants, and in some cases have been very reluctantly given. As a general thing the calls have been made when heads of families were away. It will take them but little time, but it will be time well spent, to call at the County Clerk's office and look over these schedules and correct any possible errors in them. Notwithstanding what has been said about omissions, it is believed that there are very few. One or two cases were reported where it was believed whole blocks had been skipped, but examination showed that that was erroneous, and that one individual who had been omitted imagined that the whole neighborhood in which he lived shared the same fate.

A DISGUSTED ENUMERATOR. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, June 18.—In my experience of the past two weeks as enumerator of the census there are one or two little points to which l wish to call the attention of roaders in general and gentlemen in particular. When I say gentlemen, I mean a certain class of gentlemen that are very tender of their fenale friends. So tender that, while they consider it no fatigue whatever for them to attend to the wants of six or eight children every day, manage a home, do the sewing for their large manage a home, do the sewing for their large families, and other little things too numerous to mention, they will not submit to their being ex-

families, and other little things too numerous to mention, they will not submit to their being exposed to the dangers and hardships of a remunerative position. And, while these noble lords of creation protect us, let me say a few words about how a woman did do a man's work and how she was treated. Through the intercession of a public-spirited friend I obtained the position of a public-spirited friend I obtained the position of enumerator, and was given, not without a protest, however. a district comprising a wealthy and aristocratic portion of Michigan avenue, a so-called rough part of State street, and the intervening territory. Thinking that I would leave the best till the last, I began on State street, and worked my way through to Michigan avenue. Now hark, ye gallant defenders of the weaker sox. Along State street, through those crowded tenements in the very haunts of vice and poverty, I was treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration, and had my questions answered cheerfully and intelligently. In no single instance in that neighborhood did I have the slightest disrespect or rudeness shown me.

But, when I had worked my way into Michigan avenue, I had the door slammed in my face three times, twice was ordered out, and in one place where the gentleman of the house was a physician in high standing, living nota thousand miles from Hubbard court, I was positively refused admittance. This all was, of course, after I had fully explained my errand and emphasized its importance.

Just one more point and I am done. The people on State street, in nearly every case, were able to answer my questions with regard to ages and birthplaces with precision, while on Michigan avenue I had at least a dozen cases where the people did not know their own ages nor where they were born. I shall not deduce any moral from this for any one else, but for myself in the future I shall not measure a man's humanity and intelligence by his business, the cut of his coat, or the style of his dwelling.

PEORIA, ILL. PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Prorta, Ill., June 18.—Twenty-two enumerators, appointed by the city, began the work of taking the census this morning. They will go over the same ground the Government appointees did, and their work will be compared and the missing names supplied. The excitement here over the way the consus was bungled is intense, and we venture the assertion that bashful young girls and decrepid old men will never be appointed in this city again if the business men can prevent it.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The census returns show the population of Brooklyn to be 555,000, as increase of 12,000 in a few years. Musical Scotch Loyalty.

On the morning of the 24th of May, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, the Crathic Choir went to Balmoral Castle and sang for that lady the following selection of music: "Thou

Savings deposits transfers for bank property. 1,000

Recording 1,000

Recording 1,000

Recording 4,000

Recording 4,000 ITEMS.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court-to-day.
In the case of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad Company, Judge Drummand directed the Receiver to bring sail against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Commany to receiver R per cent on the earnings of the latter road on that portion of the road between Aurora and Disago asking from Dusting the Chicago asking the Chi

DIVORCES. Thomas J. Patterson filed a bill restorday against Theresia Patterson, charging her with adultery, and aking for a divorce.

STATE COURTS. Mary White commenced a suit yesterday against John Kranz, claiming \$10,000 damages! John D. Uchtmann, administrator of the estate of Bernard W. Uchtmann, sued John A. Schulenberg Bernard W. Uchtmann, sued John A. Schulenbern and Theodore Wilkin for \$1,000.
Albert Maleck! commenced an action in treanses against the North Unicago Rolling-Mill Company, elaiming \$10,000 damages.
Louis A. Guilek filed a petition to be allowed to change her name to that of Louise dayle Grey.

PROBATE COURT. at whose office they will be open to the public for inspection and revision during the next

> THE CALL SATURDAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
>
> JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
>
> APPELLATE COURT—Not in session.

THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers,
JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptey calendar. No.
32%, in re Fish & Frank, on trial.
APPELLATE COUNT—Adjourned to Tuesday.
Motions on Tuesday.
JUDGE GARY—Term Nos. 2,819 to 2,996. No case on trial. rial. JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions. JUDGE ROGERS—374%, 576 to 38 inclusive, except

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT-JUDGE GARY-Martha Logan v. James and Amelia Rough, verdict \$20, and motion Or new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE ROGERS-S. S. Gardner et al. v. Clinton Wirs-Cloth Company, verdiet 2004, and motion for new trial.

APPELLATE COURT, SECOND DIS-

TRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. OTTAWA, Ill., June 18.—The following were the pro-ceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, to-

484. Schal et al. vs. Schall: reversed and remanded by agreement.

544. Salisbury vs. Marshal; appollant ruled to file a new appeal by the 25th inst.

254. Robinson vs. Peterson et al.; leave granted to appellant to file abstracts and briefs instanter.

574. Flosher et al. vs. Moore; appellant allowed until case is called to file additional briefs.

484. Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad Company vs. Brown; motion by appellant to certify cause to Supreme Court.

265. Bissell vs. Hoyd et al.; motion for continuance overruled, motion by appellec to file briefs.

487. Halsa vs. shannon et al.; appeal dismissed on abort record. CALL OF THE DOCKET.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

POR SALE-LARGE LOT OF INSIDE BLINDS.

To cents per foot for pine. 75 cents for walnut and
nath; is door a kt feet by walnut doors if feet of
inches or feet by inches; lot of saak 2 cents each.

Bonnie Wood o' Craigielee," "The Blue Bells of Scotland." "Ye Banks and Brace." "Scots Wha Hae," "Welcome, Royal Charlie," "Of a' the airts," "Comin' Through the Rye," "Oh, Wha's at the Window," "Wae's Me for Prince Charlie." "God Save the Queen."

THE COURT - HOUSE CUT - STONE

THE COURT-HOUSE CUT-STONE

CONTRACT.

The motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction in the case of Ceellia J. Armstrong against Thombinson & Reed, Mayor Harrison. Controller Gurnay, and others was heard yesterday afternoon by Judge Barnum. This was a bill to restrain the payment by the city of \$7.00 to Thombinson & Reed on account of their stone contract, on the ground that the city officers had no power to make any extra contract which would involve a cost of over \$50 without public advertisement or a vote of the Common Conneil. Mr. James Felch appeared for the complainant, Corporation-Counsel Adams for the city officers, and Joseph A. Bonfield for Thombinson & Reed. The city filed an answer, chiming that under the original contract awarding the work to Thombinson & Reed the city had the express power given to make any necessary changes in the contract, and also that \$60.05 of the charter, referred to in the bill, had no appliestion to the present case.

After the reading of the bleadings and some argument the Judge dissolved the injunction. He held that Sec. Rd of the charter referred to, providing that no work or public improvement should be let where the cost exceeded \$50) without advertising, did not apply to changes that might be necessary to be made under this contract for cut-stone, nor in any other case where an original contract had been let, in conformity with the specifications, and extras, or changes, or modifications were afterward made by the parties. The above section only applied to original contracts, and is the present case the saving clause in the specifications amply suthorized the charter, or changes, or modifications were afterward made by the parties. The above section only applied to original contract for missing the saving contract for cut-stone to go on the work and make such changes the saving clause in the specification and applied to the saving clause in the specification of the granifer of the saving contracts of the saving contracts of the saving contract of the contract of t

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK. O. H. Horton, Receiver of the German Saving. Bank, filed his twenty-sixth monthly report yester-

Cash on hand at last report ... Investment account
Cash items.
Receiver's loan to pay taxes under order of
Court
Bills receivable
Furniture
Rents. Transfer of certificates of deposit for bank

In the estate of Ephraim Morrison the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testa-mentary were issued to John N. Morrison and Edmontary were issued to John N. Morrison and Edward W. Morrison. The estate is valued at about \$50,00.

In the estate of David Sullivan et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued; to Margaret A. Roberts. The estate is valued at about \$10.

In the estate of Jans Hansson in the state of administration were issued to Elizabeth Hansson. The estate is valued at about \$5,50.

In the estate of Whiter Myers letters of administration were issued to Elizabeth B. Ford. The estate is valued at about \$500.

APPRILATE COURT—Not in season.

JUDGE ARY—Motions.

JUDGE JAMESON—Divorce cases.

JUDGE TLEY—Divorce cases.

JUDGE HARVUM—Divorce cases.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court to-day. Genral business Monday.

CRIMINAL COURT—There will be no call of the alondar to-day.

JUDGE ROGERS—374%, 376 to 38 Inclusive, except 38. No chase on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—150, 188, 184, 234, 347, 381, 364, 269 to 38. inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE TOLEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOGARS—Set case No. 1,754. Law—Set case No. 2,238, and term Nos. 1,114, 1,151, 1,165, 1,168, 1,168, 1,168, 1,174, 1,174, 1,174, 1,178, 1,168,

day:
623. Hunter vs. Hunter; alimony denied.
434. Schal et al. vs. Schall: reversed and remanded by agreement.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

507. County of Grundy vs. Yarnell; taken.
509. Speck vs. Heekmand, for use, etc.; taken.
509. Speck vs. Heekmand, for use, etc.; taken.
509. Thompson vs. The People; taken.
509. Hanson vs. McMullen; taken.
501. Blanchard vs. Town of Le Salle; taken.
502. Byan, impleaded, etc. vs. How land; continued.
503. Muller et al. vs. Sticknor; taken.
504. City of Le Salle vs. Thompson; taken.
505. Ashcroft et al. vs. Godfrey; continued.
505. Fowler vs. Hall; taken.
507. Farvier vs. Hall; taken.
508. Albrecht vs. Albrecht, executor, etc.; taken.
509. Chapin et al. vs. Thompson; taken.
509. Chapin et al. vs. Thompson; taken.
507. Farmers' National Bank of Keithsburg vs.
634. Cardiney vs. Hughes et al.; roversed and remanded.
14 was ordered that hereafter in citing decisions of manded.

It was ordered that hereafter in citing decisions of the Supreme Court of this State remaining unpublished by the reporter, the opinions of this Court will refer to them by volume and page of the Illinois supplement of the Northwestern Reports. The call comorrow, Nos. 221 to 5&; inclusive. The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN MCDONaid, ex-Capsain of a vessel and later Customhouse Officer at Greenock, Scotland. He left Liverpool May 22, 1874 for Quebec and Chicago; wrote his
inst letter, Aug. II, 1873, from Marshail County, Indiana, to his wife, Mrs. Flora Moloonad, 5 Belville-st.,
Green-oc; his age was 4) years or so; his arm was
needle-marked with an J. McD. and gross; he spoke
of sailing on the faces or retting employ on the railway. His carte may be seen with the Very Rev. J.
McMailsen, Adm. Cathedral Holy Name, Chicago.
June, 1880. DERSONAL—WILL THE CONTRACTORS OF THE Tamps Place, C. K., & St. John's River Railroad Company of Florida please send their address to Morden Frog & Crossing Works, 55 North Water-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL-FANNIE: AN IMPURTANT LET-ter in the Post-Office for you.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-out patrons introghout the city, we have estab-lished out patrons introghout the city, we have estab-lished and the control of the city of the con-designated belowed in the different Divisions, as designated belowed in the different Divisions, as designated belowed her control of the city of the claim. Of the man her control of the city of the J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellars and Stationers, BS Twenty-second 45. W. BOGART, Druggies, 65 Cottage Grove-ov., northwest opper Thirty-fifth-st. H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggies, corner Thirty-first and State-18.

State-siz.

WEST DIVIRION.

CHAS. SERNETT. Newdealer. Stationer, etc., 99

West Madison-st. near Western-ty.

TH. SONNICHIEN. Dreamed. 29 Size Island-av.
corner of Twelfiles.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler. Newsdealer. and Fancy
Goods. 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAPT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner
Paulina.

Pauling HAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North Clark-st. corner Division. P. M. Wildlams & CO., Druggists, 55 Larrabee-st. corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 43 East Division-St., between LaSaile and Wells. CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-50 FEET ON MADISON-AV, SOUTH of Fifty-third-st., at \$50 per foot, and 125 feet on Fifty-footh-st., near Frederick-pisco, at \$17.50 per foot. ISS acres south of Fullman, on Calumet River and on M. C. R.R. \$135 per acre, 5 acres on Fifty-Strat-st. and Madison-av, \$3,800. B. A. ULRICH, III Dear-

FOR SALE-BY A. BLAKE, 160 LA SALLE-ST deep lots in Englewood at \$10, \$12, \$20, and \$25 per front foot. FOR SALE-I OFFER MY 8-ROOM; COTTAGE near Western-av. at a bargain; los 252125; must sell at once. Address G & Tribune office. FOR SALE-BY A. BLAKE, 183 LA SALLE-ST., twenty improved farms in Floyd County, in. Call and get description and price.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-D FEET ON SOUTH WATER-ST., between Fifth and Wabash-ava. Must be cheap for all cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO BUY, IN NORTHWESTERN Missiour, an improved farm of Macres; also a section, unimproved, in some locality. N. BARNES, & Washington-st., Room 1.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A MILLINERY STOCK and fixtures: West Side; rent low; reason: sickness. Address G 50, Tribune office. ness. Address G 20, Tribuns office.

DY LISSNER, & NORTH CLARK-ST. RESTAUrent doing a first-class business in first-class locality; rare chance. Call at once.

FOR SALE—DOCTORS TAKE NOTICE, A FIRSTclass opportunity to practice in connection with
a nice stock of drugs, residence and store building all
in A lorder, is offered for sale at a specifice; best of
reasons for solling. Inquire of TOLMAN & KING,
wholesale drugnices it Lake-St, Chiengo, Ill.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTOR, WITH FILL
line of wood-working and veneer cutting maohinery, for log saw-mill, etc. Works cover five acros,
and are situated in direct line of communication to
the country. Bor particular address
OUN M. TODD, 20; East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Por Sale—An A No. 1 HAKERY WITH A GOOD In store trade established; also a splendid outside trade; wenty-eight barrels flour consumed weekly. Address & S. Tribune office. OR SALE-A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN States; pienty work, good pay. Call at the office to 8 South Haisted st. AUGUST OTTO. FOR SALE-A VALUABLE MONEY MAKING Patent. Call at Hastings House, Adams-st. No. 18, FOR SALE-CHEAP-STOCK AND FIXTURES of millinery store; good location; established a years. Address 6 51, Tribune office. FOR SADE-FLOUR AND FEED STORE; CHEAP lease; price \$30. Address K &, Tribune office. Please; price \$3.1. Address K G, Tribune omce.

FOR SALE—RSTABLISHED BUSINESS, MOSTLY
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ONE OF THE GREATEST AND MOST PROFIT-be placed in the hands of a business-man of integri-ty find some means on very advantageous terms, as my European putents demand my attention. Address for four days M S, Tribune office. ty and some means on very advantageous terms, as my European patents demand my attention. Address To Runny and agays M & Tribune office.

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10 SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—
Choice room, with board; elegant location.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FERNT PARLOR; ALSO
other rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURished rooms, single or en suite, with board,
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Benton House, 2s And 20 South Clark.

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St. Chicago—Bierast new marble building opposite the Custom-House. The only hotel in the city entirely new throughout. Hooms 5te and is a day. Breakfast, dinner, or supper, 5c. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor. Proprietor.

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ST. JAMES (FORMERLY WOOD'S) HOTEL. So ill and ils Fith-av.—E and \$2.50 per day. A few good rooms are in reserve for a limited number of boarders at reasonable rates.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, \$2 AND 185 Clark-st.—Parties visiting the city during the races will find good accommodations.

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POREST HOME, AT MT. FOREST, COOK CO., ON the C. & A. R. A. nice place for summer boarders. Hoom M. & Dearborn-st. H. H. KELLOGG.

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FOUND-THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON STATEst, a liver-colored pointer dog. Owner can have
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OST—RED MOROCOI POCKETBOOK, CONLitaining uo money and only papers of value to
owner; & reward for return or same to Eli Buith,
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Heavily's Theatre, a good bracelet of double wire
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D bay mare; will be known by a wound on side of
face. Any information lending to her recovery will
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nature, and a strong determination to succeed, liberal

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AT LOW CASH PRICES,
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TO RENT A PURISHED HOUSE OF B ROOMS, sorth of Sixteenth-st, and sast of Wabash-av, to good tenant for Ms. Apply to W. Q. ROBINSON, toom & Major Ricek. West Side.
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I brick house, in Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 55 West

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TO RENT-626 WEST ADAMS-ST., FURNISHED
rooms at moderate rates: three minutes' walk
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TO RENT A SUITE OF FRONT OFFICES ON Second floor, very good light, at 46 and 45 South

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For upwards of forty years these superb instruments have retained their position at the head of moderate priced planos. LYUN & rikALY,
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Drick dwelling, with manaard roof, 45 North Li
Salle-st.; has all modern improvements. Inquire of E
MERRILL, Room † Retropolitan Block. TO RENT-412 PER MONTH-5 LARGE ROO
On Rescore-st, one block north of school-house
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RENT-FLAT-18 UNION PARK-PLACEour rooms newly painted and calcimined, and

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Homes for poor people, \$20 to \$1,00, easy paymenta, homes for the indide classes, \$1,500 to \$1,00, onstitude down, balance time to suit.
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West Side investments pay. Better buy before the mext boom. Is will surely come. Buyers and sellers will please call on us. Open from 7a m to 7p. m.

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I suitable for machine-shop, with power; room bested by sjeam. Apply to J. T. PLUMSTED, 3% and 38 North Water-st. TO RENT-LARGE HOUSES, COTTAGES, FLATS, and stores, from 48 to 875 per month. If you want to rent or have something rented on West Side, call in 1821FFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and inaltad-state.

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ADAM SHARP, 70 West Madison-SL, corner Morgan. PARE CHANCE 41:00 FOR \$145 MAGNIFICENT 13-0-ctave, elegant, curved rosewood, noright plano, triple string, full iron frame, celebrated mager, Only 283, oce 51,531. Call to-day and to-morrow at 725 West Madison-at. POR SALE-FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED BUSI-ness, located central and low rent; requires 420 ush. Inquire at Si Murket-st. STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS.
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Hisines Bros. plane very low. House 41 Langleyav., near Thirty-childs. Call day or evening.

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North CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Rooms with board \$1 to \$1 per week; without board, \$1 to \$1.

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Call or address OAKLEY, 150 East Washington-st. L'ERY LADY SHOULD USE DR OSSINO'S complaints periodical pitts. Specific for all fediale complaints and irregularities. Call at or address Sweet Madison et. Chicago. MMS. La GRANGE,

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Juan mining region of Colorado, an experienced
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enable them to draw pension money from date of
discharge or death of soldier. ISAAO R. HITT &
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THRAW HATS-LOTS OF STYLES; FANCY
Straws, 50e, 81; straw Derbys, 81; Mackinaw, 81;
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take charge of our shee department;
dress-goods man; also, a good salesiandy for a
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No boys. Meerill Manufacturist Company, Z and Z
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Address for two days ht., Tribuna office. Address for two days M 7, Tribuna office.

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North State-at.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook washer, and irones.

Apply at 153 West Monroe-at. with references. WANTED—A COMPETENT RITCHEN GIRL, A good cook preferred; also a strong name girl; the bast wages for good reliable girls. Apply at once at 222 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good pay. Call at Sill Michigan-av. WANTED—30 CLOAK-MANERS WITH MA-chines to work in the whop: standy work. Also, all my old hands can sail back to work on cloaks. Ap-ply to L. ADLER, 273 Madison-st., corner of Market.

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SITUATION WANTED IN STORE OR OFFI
S or unywhete where the sarviers of an experies
office man would be useful; know the city well
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Saute. Vell work for simil salary in a good house, K 5. Tributhe office.

Circi Attion wanted—BY A Manawith Push, one cry, and ability, as clerk or salesman, or any position of general associates and activity. Gell Tribune office.

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Miscellaneous.

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Would like some light employment, position in sohotograph galler, or would assist in light housework. Address, fortwo weeks, M 4. Tribure office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRILAGES.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 370 AND 577 WABASHe. av., nave on hand, in addition to their own unsurpassed our tages him are the recognized standard
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of the carriages from the great houses of Brewster &
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Please call, and examine and compare. Connected
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We are doing acclusively a commission business. Currespondence solicited.

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Thorses and two extra prompt drivers, also top and
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mahogany bay. Apply to HIRAM HOAG, 55 and
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In the world; price states. Apply to L. A. DES

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Jouse. Ex and RS Washington-st., buys, salls, and
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DROSSER CAR-STOCK-WISH TO EXCHAN
I good real estate or two good horses and bags
for our stock or cash, JOHN W. Fish, lik Warren

REV. H. C. WICKS, Portland, Ore., and

mida Migonain, Japanese Minister ington, and Aman Kayiro, Secretary ion, are at the Palmer.

A. Rogens, who has been connected Dearborn Seminary as instructor in a for the past two years, has returned

IGBERT JAMIESON, who was appeter by the Council to revise and sin

A. M., 20.00; op. M., 20.00.

MRS. M. B. HOLYOKE, National temperance ceturer, reached this city yesterday morning, eturning from a lecture trip at Paxton, Tuscoa, Neoga, and Effingham, Ill. She leaves soon of ill other engagements in Southern Litinois. The Captain of the Hyde Park police reports hat the body of an unknown man was washed shore near the Water-Works last night. The ead was badly crushed in. It is thought that he body is that of the man who committed suide a few days ago by jumping off the pier at le foot of Twenty-eighth street.

Charles Rahman, an employe in Brand's brew-ery on Elston avenue, near the city limits, was rowned last evening while bathing in a pond lear the brewery. Rahman was a German. 25 rears of age, and had no friends in the city. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Brand, and vill be decently interred after the inquest.

Charles J. Turcan, Edinburg, Scotland; Charles J. Turcan, Edinburg, Scotland; Chomas Tinken, Abergauring, England; Thomas ofthouse, Boroughbridge, York, England; S. Westerly and C. J. Barnet Hurley, Northampton, England; John Huntington, Liverpool, England; Samuel Smith, Sheffield, England; and F. Fox and T. F. Tuckett, Bristol, England, a party of British tourists, are at the Palmer. re been lost off some tailor's wagon, was and at the corner of Noble street and Milwaue e avenue by Officer Gross. They await an ner at the West Chicago Avenue Station. A ndle containing thirteen boys' vests await an ner at the West Lake Street Station. They are found on North La Salle street by Mr. see Mead, of No. 845 West Lake street.

e Mead, of No. 845 West Lake street.

SECOND meeting of teamsters was held last
ing in the hall of the saloon corner of Union
West Randolph streets, for the purpose of
gfurther action on the organization of the
ceed teamsters' union. The Chicago teamdo not seem to favor the plan, as several
attempts have been made to organize such
ion, and the attendance last night was exingly slim. Those present listened to a few
these and adjourned without doing anything
aportance.

The Executive Committee of the Cook County binday-School Association have decided to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of Sunday-Schools by a public meeting in the Exposition Building. Saturday, June 28, at 9:30 a.m., The exercises will begin promptly at 10 o'clock, and will be in part as follows: Singing under the direction of Mr. Charles Lee; address on Synday-schools, by the Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Truity Episcopal Church; address on the Board of Trade Building. On behalf of Irwin & Co., it was stated that that firm had no interest in the "deal" in dispute,—May,—and that they

Pacific Hotel in carriages provided by the Lincoln Park Commissioners and drove out to Lincoln Park. There they passed the morning examining and admiring the horticultural and other beauties of the place, and at 11 o'clock they sat down to a lunch in the boathouse. Mr. Benson played the part of host, and the welcoming speech was made by Secretary E. S. Taylor, of the Lincoln Park Board, responses being made by President N. H. Albaugh, of the Nurserymen's Association, Dr. Warder, Mr. Woodard, Mr. Bush, and others. The party got back at noon to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where the Convention held its final meeting. The only business done was the passage of a resolution tendering thanks for favors received to sundry institutions, and the adjournment until the third Wednesday in June, 1831, when the next Convention will open at Dayton, O. In the afternoon the members of the Association paid a visit to the South Park, where they received a kindly welcome.

THE CITY-HALL.

HERE is another. The Mayor was yesterday ovited to speak at Watseka on the Fourth of ne Collector, \$2,159 from the Water Department, and \$3,256 from the Controller.

ave been pressing him.

The Judiciary Committee was in session yesorday afternoon and had before it several imortant matters. The ordinance to compel the
reet railway companies to remove the dirt from
heir tracks was placed on file by a unanimous
te, and the ordinance proposing to license intrance brokers met the same fate. The ordinance providing for compelling all manufacturge establishments to use a smoke-burner was
scussed at some length, and Mr. Ambler, of
the Citizens' Association, presented and read
imerous letters in favor of the project, but the
after was deferred for one week.

THE POLICE AND THE CONVENTION. THE POLICE AND THE CONVENTION.

matter was deferred for one week.

THE POLICE AND THE CONVENTION.

Mayor Harrison received letters yesterday rom Gen. William E. Strong, Sergeant-at-Arms f the Republican Convention, and J. C. Neely, me of his assistants, thanking the Mayor for his ourtesies, and through him the Police and Fire louise,—for their efficiency.

Copies of both letters were handed Superincendent O'Donnell, and with them the Mayor ent the following, which was forwarded to the everal police stations:

"MAYOR'S OWNICE, CHICAGO, June 18, 1880.—Micers and Men of the Police Force: The City of hieago has reason to be proud of its Police Desartnent. It has made the atmosphere of this sity so unbealthy for thieves and marauders hat they are giving it a wide borth. During the late Conventions our streets, hotels, and malls were crowded with strangers. No extra men were put on to assist you, and yet there was rather less than the ordinary crime committed. Our visitors were loud in their presses of your officer-like appearance and of your politeness. So much of this praise has reached me that I feel it my duty to convey it to you.

"A year ago I told you that it was in your power to make the uniform of a Chicago policeman as honorable as that of a soldier. You are bringing this about by your efficiency and urbane deportment."

"Carrer H. Harrison, Mayor."

said that the Board at its next meeting sovide for a telephone to be placed in their in the Merchants' Block. This improves a should be used, as it will place the term in communication with all the county may be used to be used to

committee on Public Records, to whom erred the question of purchasing Col. s book of original entries of Cook Counstate, yesterday decided to report backie matter to the County Board without

the Arbuckie arson case will probably go to e jury to-day. The examination of witnesses so concluded yesterday, and State's Astorney ils opened the case for the people. Mr. Beckriton also addressed the jury in behalf of the cused, and will be followed this morning by colleague, Col. Mum. The testimony addressed the preliminary trial of the case. The Committee on Jail and Jall Accounts at a main yard of the jail be paved with asphalt, ley will also recommend that the entrance on Hillinois street be paved with cedar post was Hillinois street be paved with cedar post case and flagging, as that portion of the yard used for heavy hauling and rough work. A nee will be erected from the kitchen to the sin building, preventing the entrance of vedes except from Illinois street.

main building, preventing the entrance of vehicles except from Illinois street.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts met yesterday and passed upon the usual array of bills incurred in the care of the poor in the various towns. Mr. Chamberlain, the indefatigable searcher after franks upon the patient expayer, submitted a report in relation to the alleged spurious charges for fuel delivered in the principality of Hyde Park. Referring to charges for coal made by Mr. W. L. Robinson, of that village, Mr. Chamberlain states that "Thirty-nine families acknowledge that they did receive the coal, eleven families, to whom is charged \$49.50, deny the receipt of the coal, and I believe with truth, for some of them do not burn coal, and one has wood enough to last him two years. Eleven parties could not be found, and I am compelled to believe that the names reported are fictitious." He says that Mr. Robinson's reputation in Hyde Park is entirely too good to warrant the assertion that he did not deliver all the coal for which he has charged the county, and, after patient investigation, Mr. Chamberlain states that the blame is largely attributable to ex-Supervisor Hudson, who, in his opinion, misrepresented, things to the Committee and to Mr. Robinson. The report was adopted and placed on file, and the Committee determined to make a test case of the matter, in order that the question may be finally determined whether the county can be held responsible for fuel delivered under these circumstances.

FEDERAL NOTES.

Two HUNDRED AND SIXTY barrels of alcoho THE Sub-Treasury paid out \$8,000 in silver yesterday and redeemed an equal amount. THE following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday; J. Neid, 188 rolls felt: Chapin & Gore, I hogshead brandy; Schoyer & Howland, 7 cases paper; Hitchoock & Foster, 12,510 railroad ties. Collections, \$3,401. THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday reached a total of \$25,505,—a decided increase over the figures during the early part of the week. Of this amount, \$7,231 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,504 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,435 for beer.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT. A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

No more of those slick counterfeits on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore have been seen here since the one captured the other day at the First Nutional Bank. Mr. H. E. C. Daniels, the silver clerk in the Sub-Treasurv, has received from the publishers of Underwood's Counterfeit Detector a much fuller description of this work of (crooked) art than that given a few days ago. Its publication at this time ought to put everybody on his guard, and render future deception impossible. The description is as follows:

deception impossible. The description is as follows:

"A very dangerous \$100 counterfeit on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., has just been received by the Bank of Washington, of this city, from San Francisco. The counterfeit bears the signature of S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, and is dated July, 1885. Signatures of officers, C. T. Boehm, Cashier, and Jno. Hurst, President, are engraved. It is printed on plain paper (not fibre), and is a counterfeit of the issue prior to 'series of 1875.' It is from the same plate as the counterfeit on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, and fully as dangerous a note. In the genuine the loop of the letter y in 'July' is one-sixteenth of an inch above the letter k in 'Bank'; in the counterfeit the loop touches the k.

'Bank'; in the counterfeit the loop touches the k.

"In genuine there is a clear space of one-thirty-second of an inch between the J in 'July' and shading of letter L in 'National.' In counterfeit it touches. At the left end of the panel 'Baltimore,' inclosed in scroll work, is a small heart-shaped figure containing in the genuine seven horizontal lines. In counterfeit there are eight. In the genuine the upper yardarm of foremast of frieste Niagara, holding sail partly reefed, points to the space between the two flourishes below the word 'The' attached to the title 'United States.' In counterfeit this yardarm points to the base of the letter T in 'The.'"

in the "deal" in dispute,—May,—and that they only desired to have by this investigation a decision under Rule 25 "relating to failure to deliver or receive on contracts."

The first witness, Mr. Baker, said that he did not conspire to buy up wheat on the last day of May to advance prices; neither did he buy any wheat during the last week of May in order to advance prices. Witness said he was a selier during the last week of May, and during the month was a shipper of wheat.

Mr. Murry Nelson, according to his testimony, occupied exactly the same position as Mr. Baker. He considered that those people at the various points doing their best to unload during the last day of May, were conspiring to break down the price of wheat.

Mr. Peabody thought that the values during May were manipulated. He would have been willing to pay for wheat on the slist of May, seller May, \$1.02 cash. He paid \$1.14 for No. 2 on the slist, but he thought its market value was not more than \$1.3.

Mr. Baker was recalled and testified that he shipped during May something over two million and a half bushels. The total outward movement of wheat during May was nearly three million and a third bushels,—an unusually large quantity.

Mr. Lester also thought: Mr. Lester also thought

Mr. Lester also thought
THR VALUES DURING MAY WERE MANIPULATED,
and he thought the prices of wheat the latter
part of the month would not have been as high
as they would have been than there been no combination. He believed the market was "cornered" on the 31st of May. He also believed
that the market was often "cornered" for other
purposes than to obtain fictitious prices. Sometimes it was "cornered" for self-protection, and
sometimes the market "cornered" itself.

Messrs. J. R. Bensley, A. Fisher, McHenry,
Whitney, Charles Mahar Taylor were examined,
and their testimony was substantially the same
as that given above.

For Runsey & Co. Mr. Towner briefly addressed the Committee. He claimed that the
existence of a combination had not been proved;
that the 10,000 bushels of wheat in dispute was
bought by Irwin & Co. in April; that they had
forty days to deliver; that on the 31st of May
the property had not been delivered; and that
that firm had clearly violated their contract, and
asked that damages be awarded the complainant.
Mr. Kline, for the defense, on the contrary,
claimed that circumstantial evidence of the
strongest character had been adduced showing
the existence of a combination formed for the
distinct purpose of making fictitious prices and
extorting damages for non-delivery.

Arguments having been delivered, the Committee adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. THE VALUES DURING MAY WERE MANIPULATED,

M'GRATH-STAUBER.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS of the City Council held an extended session yes terday afternoon, and had under consideration the Stauber-McGrath troubles in the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward. Both sides were represented by attorneys, Harry Rubens appearing for Stauber and James P. Root for Mr. McGrath. The first question considered was the power of the Committee in the matter, and the arguments of the attorneys were long, if not interesting. The point in dispute was whether or not the Committee had authority to take evidence. Mr. Hubons urged that it had, and Mr. Root did not object, except that he would restrict the evidence to the judges and the cierks; but this he contended, could amount to nothing, on the ground that the Committee was not a judicial body. The arguments did not seem to affect the Committee, however, for the question of evidence, or the character of evidence to be accepted, was not considered, for it was agreed to go on with the case and hear almost anything.

LOUIS SCHILLING, ONE OF THE JUDGES of election, was the first witness called, and nct of the Fourteenth Ward. Both side

LOUIS SCHILLING, ONE OF THE JUDGES of election, was the first witness called, and testified without being sworn. He repeated his evidence before Justice Hankinson as to what had been done with the ballot-box, stating that the result was that Stauber received 100 votes and McGrath 100, and that the taily-sheet showed this when he signed it. From this he went on to say that the ballot-box had been taken charge of by his associates, and that he saw it delivered at the house of Walsh, who was one of the judges, and that it was properly scaled at the time.

John Gibbs, another of the judges, testified that in the count Stauber appeared to have 100 votes and McGrath 100. He did not drink anything during the counting of the vote, but was pretty full, nevertheless, when it was through with, and so were the other judges. He had sobered up, however, when the town box was

officer Harahan testified to

THE DRUNKENNESS OF ALL THE JUDGES,
but had nothing else to add, and after some parleying as to the future of the investigation the
Committee adjourned until this afternoon.
To-day other witnesses will be examined, and
the question will be determined whether or not
they will go into the affidavits on ile. If they
touch the affidavits they will find upon Stauber's
side that he has agreat many—the affiants swearing that they voted for him—and on the part of
McGrath that there are several. One of Mc
Grath's affidavits shows that in certain preclincts
bailots cast for Aldermen were put in the town
box, and where Stauber had a majority
they were counted, but where he
had not they were thrown out. Another
affidavits in the Fifth Precinct which entitled
certain persons to vote who were not citizens,
and, furthermore, that he was not a resident of
that precinct. There will be no end to the swearing if it is once commenced.

SOUTHERN FIREMEN.

THE ARRIVAL OF MECHANICS' PIRE COMPANINO. 6 of the New Orleans Volunteer Fire Departme of the New Orieans Volunteer Fire Department
—an event which the boys of the local fire force
have been looking forward to for some time—
occurred yesterday morning. A delegation
from the Chicago Department, consisting of Assistant, Fire-Marshall Shay, Capt. Campion, of
Engine No. I, and Capt. Pundt, of Hook and Engine No. I, and Capt. Pundt, of Hook and Ladder No. I, together with Dave Highland, representing the Fire-Alarm Telegraph Corps, met the visiting party at Grand Crossing and accompanied them to the Lake street depot, met the visiting party at Grand Crossing and accompanied them to the Lake street depot, where they were met by a delegation of sixty members of the Chicago Fire Department in dress uniform under command of Fire Marshal Swenie and Assistant Marshal Petrie, and by the Jackson Company No. 18 of the New Orleans Fire Department. The Chicago firemen had a band of twenty pieces with them, and so had each of the visiting organizations, and as the Mechanics' Company marched out of the cars and joined in the procession line already formed, the Chicago band and that of the Jackson combined in making the old depot ring with a "Dixie" quickstep. The procession as it marched along the streets attracted considerable attention, the uniform of the visiting firemen being of a very striking character. Both companies wore red flannel shirts, black pants, and white leather belts, the head-gear of the Mechanics being a chip straw hat with a blue band, while the Jacksons wore the regulation fire-cap. Headed by Fire-Marshal Swenie, the procession marched along Lake, Dearborn, Washington, La Salle, and Adams streets, until it reached the City-Hall, when a halt was ordered, and

MAYOR HARRISON

it reached the City-Hall, when a halt was ordered, and

MAYOR HARRISON

made his appearance, and, from the elevation provided by a convenient buggy, made the following address of welcome to the visitors:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS: As Mayor of Chicago I welcome you with a great deal of pleasure to the Garden City of the Northwest, Coming as far as you do from the Southern Mississippi River, which is fed by the waters of Lake Michigan,—for, though many of you may not know ft, the peliucid waters of our lake pour through our canal into the great Father of Waters, and are borne upon its breast past the Crescent City,—to visit our firemen, it will be pleasing to all our people to accord to you the hearty welcome which I now promise you. I have noticed upon one of your banners thetwords. "United we stand; divided we fall." These words are exceedingly agreeable reading to us of the Northwest as coming from your people. A few years ago and New Orleans was separated from us as by a bloody chasm. You were fighting against us and we against you. I was not at that time a stalwart and took no active part in the War in which each side doubtless believed its cause to be a just one. But to-day we meet as friends, and I know I am justified in saying that if trouble should arise between the American people and a foreign Government, we should be found fighting shoulder to shoulder under the stars and stripes. You have come here with red shirts to mingle with our blue-coated boys. As Mayor of Chicago I formise you that from this time forth no bloody shirt shall ever be fisuanted in your face by any one in this city. When the late unpleasantness commenced which separated us we in Chicago felt that the waters of the Mississippi should never wash the shores of a divided land. You differed with us, but I know from the expression of the faces of the men now looking at me that in your innermest hearts you are now proud that those waters do not lave the shores of two separated countries, and that you j

memory of the disaster yet in our minds we are prone to look to the fremen to protect our property and to give us peaceful slumbers. The Chicago boys were true to us; be yet rue to your people and I know that New Orleans will ever be grateful to her fire companies.

We are proud of our Fire Department. Every man on the force feels that the property of the city is in his special keeping, and when the fire-alarm sounds he is ready to take his life in his hands, caring not for the risk he runs, and seeking only to protect those whose fortunes are intrusted to his keeping.

Again I welcome you to Chicago and leave you in the hands of the blue-coats, who, I know, will prove that the hospitality of Chicago is not niggard, and that promise which I give you as the head fireman of Chicago will be fulfilled.

After three cheers for the Mayor the procession manched along Adams to State street and north to the Palmer House, where the visiting firemen were lodged. Here they rested until 7:20 p. m., when a delegation of Chicago firemen met them and escorted them to Haverly's Theatre by invitation of Mr. Haverly and the manager of the troupe at present performing they well be taken to the performing they well be taken to the performing they well be taken to the performing they well be they will be taken to the performing they well be they they will be taken to the performent to the performing they well be they well be they to the performent to the performing they well be they they will be taken to the performent to the performing they well be they they will be they they they they well be they they well be they to the performing they were they well be they to the performing they were they well be they to the performing they were they they well be they to the performing they were they well be they to the performing they were they well be they to they well be they to the performing they were they well be they to the performing they were they were they well be they th

Monday, and Tuesday will be determined upon later.

The following is the organization of the Mechanics' Company: President, State Sonator Thomas Devereaux; Vice-President, John Lynch; Treasurer, John G. Clark; Recording Secretary, W. J. McCall; Financial Secretary, J. Noyes; Foreman, William Johnson; First-Assistant, Charles McChesney; Second-Assistant, Joseph Purcell.

While the visitors were entering the Palmer House yesterday some Chicago friends presented Foreman Johnson with a beautiful trumpet, made of flowers, which now hangs above the hotel counter.

of flowers which now hangs above the note: counter.

With regard to the efficiency of the home service being affected by the absence of the companies at present in Chicago, it may be stated that each of the companies going to make up the New Orleans Fire Department is 100 or more strong, and that, if forty or fifty should be off on leave, fifty or sixty remain on duty, making a force large enough to man the engine. The New Orleans Department is not a paid one, and hence the large companies, so large that there is a chance for the members to get off occasionally.

H. M. THOMPSON.

An absolute idler is an impossibility, and has been ever since the day—we do not know if the fatal date is chronioled—when the American Boss 15 Puzzle was introduced to this great metropolis. Since the threatened visit of the potato bug, the States have never caused such a commotion in this country as is now being occasioned by what a contemporary feelingly calls this "Diabolical Puzzle." Spelling-bees were bad enough, Heaven knows! Breath one was bound to attend them: roller-skates were sufficiently distressing, but no one was absolutely obliged to put them on: but from this terrible fifteen puzzle there is absolutely no escape. It has with a sudden leap jumped right into our daily life, so to speak. It already permeates our existence, and the worst of it is, it is spreading into the Provinces with all the fatal fecundity of the Colorado beetle already named. We went to the far West, hoping to escape it, but alas! a lady in the train was "doing" it, or trying to, all the way to Somersetshire, on her lap; and the first thing we noticed at the hotel of our choice was the Boots trying to explain the dreaded mystery to the chambermaid in the hall, a flendish visitor having spitefully left one of the puzzles under his pillow the previous week. As to how ubiquitous it is in town we need not, unfortunately, trouble to state. Rival makers are pouring the puzzles at a needlessly cheap rate into the market, the comic papers are writing them up; Spurgoon has by this time probably worked in an apt religious allusion to them in one of his sermons; and the pantomime writers have en bloc commissioned the property-masters at the various theatres for which they write to at once prepare Brobdingnagian sets of numbers, so that at Christmas we shall find the Bos Puzzle rampant on our stage. It is not true, however, that the Government has offered a prize of £500 for the discovery of a fair and square solution of the "B-15-14" position, though this may well be ere long. At present, however, the Glasstone is busily engaged on a pam HE AND HIS WIFE SEPARATED. Mention was made in The TRIBUNE of the 4th of May of the marriage of Mr. Harvoy M. Thompson, formerly of the Brevoort, to Miss Dora Holbrook. It was learned vesterday that the expiration of the honeymoon had been folowed by a separation of the couple.

The following eard appeared in yesterday

The following card appeared in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, June 17, 1880.

TO Whom It May Concern.

Please to take notice that I will not be responsible for, nor will I pay, any bills or debts contracted on my account by or on behalf of any person, except on my written order.

H. M. THOMPSON.

on my written order.

H. M. THOMPSON.

The attention of a reporter was attracted to this, and he was successful in finding, after some little inquiry, that it grew out of a separation of Mr. Thompson and his wife,—a fact which, though occurring a couple of weeks ago, he and the public generally had been ignorant of. As to the causes which led to this sudden termination of their marital relations nothing is known. Mr. Thompson could not be seen last night, and the explanation given by the lady's friends were more vague than satisfactory. Since he is advanced in years, and she comparatively young, uncongeniality of

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON. The Commencement exercises of the Preparatory School took place last evening in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church. The following was the program: "Rome Was Not Built in a Day," Nimrod F. Jenkins: "Symbols of Character," Charles S. Raddin; "Music," Edith Middlekaufi; "The Effects of International Commerce," Carrie B. Stoneman: "Words," Mary A. Hill; "Compulsory Education," Wesley Bradford; "American Contributions to Civilization," Minnie A. Bennett: "Modern Russia," Lynn B. Webb; "Pioneers," Lizzie A. Stone; "Pericles," Orange H. Cessna. Music was-furnished by the Chicago Quartet. The class graduating from the Preparatory School this year is a good one.

To-morrow is children's day in the Sunday, schools, and an elaborate program has been arranged, and will be given by the children, assisted by older talent, in the afternoon in the Methodist Church. There will be an organ voluntary to begin with, and this will be followed by service of song, responsive reading, and recitations. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller will give an address to the children.

GARFIELD'S POWER.

Scene in New York City the Morning After President Lincoln's Assasina-

The following reminiscence of Gen. Garfield's power during the greatest crisis the country ever passed through has been furnished us by a distinguished gentleman who was present, and shows the intellectual and moral power of the Republican nominee for the Presidency over a surging and maddened crowd: "I shall never forget the first time I saw Gen. Garfield. It was the morning after President Lincoln's assasination. The country was excited to its utmost tension, and New York City seemed ready for the scenes of the French Revolution. The intelligence of Lincoln's murder had been flashed by the wires over the whole land. The newspaper headlines of the transaction were set up in the headlines of the transaction were set up in the largest type, and the high crime was on every one's tongue. Fear took possession of men's minds as to the tate of the Government, for in one's torgue. Fear took possession of men's minds as to the tate of the Government, for in a few hours the news came on that Seward's throat was cut, and that attempts had been made upon the lives of others of the Government officers. Posters were stuck up everywhere, in great black letters, calling upon the loyal citizens of New York, Brocklyn, Jersey, City, and neighboring places to meet around the Wall Street Exchange and give expression to their sentiments. It was a dark and terrible hour. What might come next no one could tell, and men spoke with bated breath. The wrath of the workingmen was simply uncontrollable, and revolvers and knives were in the hands of thousands of Lincoln's friends, ready, at the first opportunity, to take the law into .heir own hands, and avonge the death of the martyred President upon any or all who dared to utter a word against him. Eleven o'clock a. m. was the hour set for the rendezvous. Fifty thousand people crowded around the Exchange Building, cramming and jamming the streets, and wedged in tight as men could stand together. With a few to whom a special favor was extended, I went over from Brooklyn at 9 a. m., and, even then, with the utmost difficulty, found way to the reception-room for the speakers in front of the Exchange Building, and looking out on to the high, and massive balcony, whose front was protected by a heavy iron railing. We sat in solemnity and silence, waiting for Gen. Butler, who, it was announced, had started from Washington, and was either already in the city, or expected every moment. Nearly a hundred Generals, Judges, statesmen, lawyers, editors, clergymen, and others, were in that room waiting Butler's arrival. We stepped out to the biscony to watch the fearfully solemn and swaying mass of people. Not a hurrah was heard, but for the most parf dead stience, or a deep, ominous muttering ran like a rising wave up the street toward Broadway, and again down toward the river on the right. At length the batons of the police were seen swinging in the air, fa

The New York Sun glories in the fact that it is the father of the attacks on Gen. Gartield; and right here, before the campaign goes any further, it may be well for the people to understand something of the animus of the Cyclopedia-compiler who runs the dirt-mill portion of that vindictive sheet.

Mr. Charles A. Dana is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. His father and numerous collateral relatives reside there still. Trumbull County is a portion of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio, and, therefore, was represented by Gen. Garlield in Congress for many years. As Dana was from Trumbull County, he kept a sort of eagle eye upon the patronage in that section, and desired to parcel it out to those who would do him the greatest honor. At first he was exceedingly flattering to Gen. Garfield; could not administer taffy enough, and expected to catch and conquer him in this way. But the General and his friends both believed that "The Greeks were to be feared, even when bearing gifts." They considered flattery from so corrupt a source more dangerons than censure, and that room waiting Butler's arrival. We stepend to out to the balcony to watch the fearfully solemn and swaying mass of people. Not a hurrah was heard, but for the most parf dead silence, or a deep, ominous muttering ran like a rising wave up the street toward Broadway, and again down toward the river on the right. At length the batons of the police were seen swinging in the air, far up on the left, parting the belience was broken, and the cry of a carriage that moved slowly, and with difficulty the silence was broken, and the cry of "Butler!" "Butler!" rang out with tremendous and thrilling effect, and was taken up by the people. But not a hurrah! Not one! It was the cry of a great people, asking to know how their President died. The blood bounced in our veins, and the tears ran like streams down our faces. How it was done if forget, but Butler was pulled through, and pulled up, and entered the room, where we had just walked back to meet him. A broad crape, a yard long, hung from his left arm—terrible contrass with the countless flags that were waving the Nation's yietory in the breeze. We first realized then the aruth of the san news that the countless flags that were waving the Nation's yietory in the breeze. We first realized then the aruth of the san news that the countless flags that were waving the Nation's yietory in the breeze. We first realized then the aruth of the san news that the countless flags that were waving the Nation's yietory in the breeze. We first realized then the aruth of the san news that there wave and drag the news the country of the population of the most heimous character, and he took upon himself the job of inflicting punishment therefore the wave and drag discretely the subject of a more important than suiting a man who desired to rule from New York both him and his constituents. This was to Mr. Dana a crime of the most heimous character, and he took upon himself the job of inflicting punishment there could be a promoted to rule from New York both him and disgruntled aspirants of purpose of showing Garfield's alleged perfidy.

DANA PROFFERED THE SMUT-MILLS OF THE SUN, and the ambitious fellows thought it would be much more effective to have their stuff printed in the columns of a great metropolitan journal, outside of the limits of the district. Dana would print the matter very cheaply,—almost for nothing. They were to pay the freight on the printed matter, and distribute it after it was received. So the slander-mills were set at work. And they did not grind like those of the gods. They produced their grist fast. The amount of matter that was produced and shipped may be understood when it is known that only a small supplement of the paper was sent, and the freight alone on this was nearly \$30. A man from the ranks of the ambitious ones, was selected as a Congressional candidate. The Democrats selected a man from their ranks. Garfield was charged with the most unmitigated crimes. Every place where there had been the least dissatisfaction over the appointment of a Postmaster was hunted up, and the disgruntled ones were nursed into open opposition, and used as tools for the distribution of the Sam supple.

contrasi with the countless flags that were waving the Nation yvictory in the breeze. We first realized then the art. The only word hands. Some spoke, some couldn't. All were in tears. The only word Butler had for us all, at the first break of the silence, was: 'Gentlemen, he died in the fullness of his fame!' and as he spoke it his lips quivered, and the tears ran fast down his cheeks. Then, after a few moments came the speaking. And you can imagine the effect, as the crape fluttered in the wind, while his arm was uplifted. Dickinson, of New York State, was fairly wild. The old man leaped over the iron railing of the balcony and stood on the very edge, overhanging the crowd, gesticulating in the most vehement manner, and next thing to bidding the crowd to 'burn up the Rebel seed, root and branch, while a bystander heid on to his conttails to keep him from falling over. By this time the wave of popular indignation had swelled to its crest. Two men lay bleeding on one of the side streets,—the one dead, the other dying; one on the pavement, the other in the gutter. They had said a moment before that 'Lincoln, pught to have been shot long ago!' They were not allowed to say it again! Soon two long pieces of scantling stood out above the heads of the crowd, crossed at the top like the letter X, and a looped haiter pendant from the junction. a dozen men folicaving its slow motion through the masses, while 'Vengeance!' was the cry. On the right, suddenly, the shout rose. The World!' The World!' and a movement of perhaps 8,000 or 10,000 turning their fores in the direction of that office. Police and military would have availed little or been too late. A telegram had just been read from Washington, 'Seward is dying.' Just then, at that juncture, a man stepped forward with a small flag in his hand, and beckoned to the crowd, toode of the his face! Fellow-clitzens! God reigns, and the Government at Washington is dark waters and thick clouds of the skets! Futute and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercry and were nursed into open opposition, and used as tools for the distribution of the Sun supplement.

The General practically permitted the whole matter to take its course. He explained,

IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD WAY,
how he had borrowed a sum of money of Oakes
Ames on his return from Europe, when he was in debt and needed it for a short time; how Ames was at that time respectable and respected, and a gentleman known to be always in the possession of money; how Ames had marked this down as dividend on stock in the Credit Mobilier, and had insisted that this was the understanding he had of the matter; how he (Garfield) had understood nothing of the kind, and had insisted on paying back the money he had received, in full, to Mr. Ames.

All these statements—coming as they did from a gentleman—of the known integrity and honor of Gen. Garfield, on the one hand, and from a man who, on his own statement of the case, was attempting to bribe members of Congress and other high officials from the basest of motives, on the other,—were readily sifted, the truth from the falsehood, and the result was a TRIUNPHANT VINDICATION OF GEN. GARFIELD, and his return to Congress by a large majority.

The only needed refutation of the charges that are again hatched up against the General is the fact that the very men in his district who howled "Thire!" in 1874 are to-day the loudest to cheer him for President. They do not to-day believe a single word of the lies of 1874. Even Gen. Jack Casement, who was so thoroughly defeated as the Independent candidate in 1874, is said to be to-day a supporter of the regular ticket, and recently, in a public way, extended congratulations. Is it probable that these men would thus act if they still considered Gen. Garfield a thief? if Mr. Dana's lies of 1880 make no deeper impression upon the Nation than those of 1874 did upon the people of the Nineteenth Ohio District, we can afford to get ready to cheer a great Republican victory next November.

WESTERN PATENTS.

Our Latest Gift to England.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Western In-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Western inventors this week

ILLINOIS! Adams, Mattoon, excavator.

F. Appell, Chicago, shirt.
D. Cleaveland, Chicago, sash-fastener.
B. Cornell, Chicago, bung-bush.
B. Farrington, Chicago, undergarment.
Gathmann, Chicago, floor-boiting a paratus.
W. J. Hutchins, Joliet, mechanical telephone.
M. Kennedy, Chicago, gas-cleaning apparatus.
T. W. B. Murray & Baker, Chicago, folding-cot
(two patents).
G. S. Rice, Chicago, music-chart.
N. Rogers, Eigin, jar,
W. Scott, Chicago, printing-machine attachment.

movement. W. H. Powers & Walker, Grand Rapids, burial-

Finances.

GARFIELD.

Refutation of Democratic Calum-

nies-The General's

field-A Reminiscence of 1874.

All this aggregates, in case the General's debts were paid, somewhere between \$25,000 and \$30,-

HOW ACCUMULATED.

The New York Sun glories in the fact that is the father of the attacks on Gen. Gardeld

His Property in Detroit, and the Ways in Which He Acquired It. Why the New York "Sun" Opposes Gar-

eceptacle.
N. H. Long, Muncie, swinging-gate.
S. B. Nickum, Jaiapa, car-coupling.
S. L. Stockberger, Hochester, spring

H. Symonds, Detroit, hooded coal-hod. C. R. Whitman, Ypsilanti, nut-lock.

H. M. Curtis et al., Minneapolls, bag-holder and truck. A. Pesse, Montevideo, firearm.

J. C. Bonnell. Omaha, blank-book (reiss

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

WARREN, O., June 16.—I am not one of those who believe in precipitating the Republican party into a defensive campaign, but I do happen to know something very definit of Gen. Garneld's finances, and believe that a detailed statement of them is an unanswerable argument to the vindictive charges that are being made by the Democracy that he is a dishonest man and has been engaged in peculation of one kind and A RIVAL FOR EDISON'S LIGHT. Visitors to the music-store of Messrs. Pel-ton, Pomeroy & Cross, 152 State street, have the Democracy that he is a dishonest man and has been engaged in peculation of one kind and another. In the first place, Gen. Garfield is not a speculator. He never invested any sum, except \$300, in anything that looked like speculation, and that was on the advice of a friend, many years ago, and in oil-lands. This sum he lost. He is now WORTH THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

First. His house and lot in Washington, which remarked the beautiful, soft, clear light from the gas-jets, and they were not a little surprised to learn that the light was fur-nished by a new gas-machine recently pat-ented by Mr. H. C. De Witt. The machine is small and compact, and is attached in the place usually occupied by the gas-meter. By a new carburetting prin-First—His house and lot in Washington, which was only finally paid for during the past year That is worth, on a liberal estimate, \$12,000. d-His farm of 150 acres in Me own gas, and in this particular is radically O., which cost, part of it \$50 per here, and part of it \$80. He has improved this somewhat since its purchase, by different from all other so-called gas-machines. Unlike the others, which can only use the lightest gasoline and require special burners, this machine takes the heaviest grades of naphtha, which it converts into a very fine gas that burns in ordinary lavatipped burners. It can be used in any building or dwelling house, and the expense is less than half that of coal gas. In fact, the machine seems to have effectually solved the problem of a perfect and cheap artificial light. nderdraining, refencing, building new out ouses, and refitting the residence. It has mortgage of about \$5,000 still unpaid upon it.

Third—He owns an interest in some other resestate in the way of securities, etc. Fourth—He owns twelve cows, three horse and some sheep and other stock, on his farm.

HOW ACCUMULATED.

It should be borne in mind that this sum has been accumulated by the most rigid economy during more than twenty years' public service. Then, since 1866 he has had considerable law-practice. He has, in certain years, had as high as six or seven important cases in the Supreme Court and other important cases in other courts. This property shows that, while the General is not a pauper and has not been a spendthrift, he has not become immensely rich out of the public crib, as is so often the case with men long in the public service. The sixteen mines belonging to this Company are located in San Miguel, Colo., and are known to be the richest gold mines ever discovered in this country. The President of the Company has just made a visit to the mines with a well-known expert. He reports that the stamp-mill which the Company are erecting will be in run-ning order within sixty days. There no longer vance the price of the stock one dollar per share. A limited amount of working capital is offered for sale. For information apply at the office of the Haverly Mining Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn street.

> A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. Rand, McNally & Co. have now in press their new Indexed Atlas of the World. It will contain some 600 pages of entirely new maps and New matter, with many novel features never before appearing in a work of this character. All maps are of large scale and indexed as fully as Rand, McNally & Co.'s Business Atlas. It will be sold by subscription only and handled through State or district agents, and to such we are now ready to assign territory. Rand, McNally & Co., publishers, Chicago.

Messrs. C. P. Kimball & Co., 370 and 372 Wabash avenue, have now on exhibition a fine assort-ment of boulevard and Surrey wagons, just the thing for the races. Call and see them OF INTEREST TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

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See the Pony Lawn Mowers at Borden, Selleck & Co.'s, 97 Lake street.

DEATHS.

FOWLER—In this city, June 18. Emeline Fowler, mother of Mrs. Joseph Faris, aged 74 years. Yuneral from No. 75. North Western av. to-day, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Graceland Cometery for interment. MITCHELL-In this city June 18, Mary R. Har

the services.

DONOHUE—At his residence, 608 West Twentiethst. on June 18, John J. Donohue, aged 20 years and 1 month.

Funeral to-morrow at 10 o'clock, by carriages to St. Pius' Church, where requim high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary. All friends of the family invited to attend.

invited to attend.

LEVY—Mrs. Levy, mother of Sol and Morris Levy.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Fig.st., on Sunday, at 2 p. m.

May her soul rest in peace.

DARCY—At the residence of her parents, E7 East Division-st., Mamie, beloved and only daughter of John and Magnie Darcy.
Funeral June 18, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited to attend.

LANG—June 18, 4a. m., John Henry, infant son of Henry E, and Elizabeth Lang, aged 10 months and 21 days.

days.

FRAUENBERG—In Chicago, June 18, of erysipeba, Charles Frauenberg, aged 35 years and 9 months.
Funeral at 2:30 o'clock to-day from the late residence of the deceased, No. 185 latrabee-st.

KARF—June 18, 1890, at half past 9 o'clock p. m.,
Eliza Karf, beloved wife of Fred Karf, aged 29 years.
Funeral from the residence, 1947 West Monroe-st.,
Sunday, June 20, at 2 p. m., thence to Concordia Cemetery.

POSTPONED—ON ACCOUNT OF UNFORESEEN circumstances the picnic of the O. K. S. B., which should have taken place at the North Side Sharpholder Fark on the 20th, is postponed to the 7th of the 10th of the Park on the 20th, is postponed to the 7th of the 10th of THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH, NINTH and Tenth Precincts of the Fourteenth Ward will meet to-night at 8 o'clock at Jac Deutsch's Hall, 96 Milwankee-av., to organise Garried Clubs, etc. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' PRAYER-MEET-ing at Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night. 150 Madison-t. Traveling men are invited.



AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

## Auction! DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Regular Trade Sale. Tuesday, June 22, 9:30 a. m.

This will be our First Sale in our New Quarters, and as this month is THE month, in which consignors desire to have their accounts closed, we would most respectfully call the attention of merchants to the several Lines of Merchandise which we shall offer in the sale. We have

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Thursday, June 24, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

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A new edition of a book which has won great popularity by its scholarly, brilliant, practical, and thoroughly entertaining discussion of the use, misuse, and significance of many English words.

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y HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Uniform with the new edition of "The Golden Legend," I vol. 16mo. edition of "The Golden Jews which is 1.25.

The delightful "Tales of a Wayside Inn," which have never been published in a volume by themselves, are now brought out in a book which cannot fall to be acceptable to many readers. For Sale by Booksellers. Sent post-paid on re-celpt of price, by the Publishers, HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

For Sunday Schools! For Temperance! TEMPERANCE JEWELS. By J. H. TEN-

E.A. HOFFMAN. Has every qualification to be a kiandard Temperance Song Book. Choice hymns and ongs, and music in excelent taste, are found hroughout. There are nearly a hundred songs, specimen copies mailed for 36, 43,30 per dozen. The older and larger book, HULL'S TEM-PERANCE SONG BOOK, 40 cts., retains its

White Robes! The purest, White Robes! Sweetest, and White Robes! Sunday School Song Books. White Robes! Similar White Robes! White Robes! St. 00 per dozen. White Robes!

TEMPERANCE LIGHT. By G. C. HUGO voss. Is a perfect "electric" light for radiance and beauty. Has 32 of the very best songs by 27 of the very best authors, and sells for \$10 per hundred. Mailed for 12 cts.

(New High School Song Book, THE WELCOME CHOEUS, is nearly through the press.)

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO, ILL. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

The Young Ladies' Journal Is the BEST MAGAZINE for LADIES and PANILIES. Is the BEST MAGAZINE for LADIES and PANILIES.
The JULY NUMBER, now sendy, contains COLORBED DESIGNS for HAND SCHEENS. In POONAI PAINTING or Embroidery, also an IMMENNE COLORBED FASHION PANOISAMA with 20 FIGURES, and a GIGANTIC SUPPLEMENT, over one yard square, with 90 FIGURES, flustrating all the LATEST SUMMER EASHIONS From PARIS: CUT-OLYPATTERNS, etc.; several NEW COMPLETE STOCKES, litustrated; also MUSIC. POETRY, RECIPES, etc. The Supplements alone are worth more than the price of the Journal.
SOLD BY ALL BOOK AND NEWSDEALERS.
Price, including all the Supplements, 35 cents.
The international feet Company, 31 Bestman-St., N. Y. Subscriptions received for all Foreign Publications.

See the MAGAZINE OF ART for June.

Containing an article on QUEEN VICTORIA, and illustrated with five sketches by Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort. Price, 25 cents. Published by CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO., A SOUVENIR.

Twas only yesterday I took, Standing on tipice, from its nook A dingy, dog-eared Latin book, With dust and mildew hoary; And from the yellow pages slid A violet that had been hid Full many a year 'twixt lid and lid; Faded its purple glory—Yet the wan relic of a day Fresh with the dewy breath of May Whispered a tender story.

Doubtless, I mused, some maiden took
Thee from thy stalk, and with a look
Gave thee to him who owned the book
That proved thy tomb.
Doubtless they parted, and he strove
To keep for the dear maiden's love
Thy beauty and perfume.
Doubtless the maid forgot the hour;
Doubtless the youth forgot her power,
And so, poor little faithful flower,
Forgot thee too.

And many, many years went by,
While no one marked thee, until I
Found thee anew.
To know who took, to know who gave,
Whether they sleep, or haply save
Some part of life yet from the grave,
Not ours the art;
But still, to one remembering
The sunshine of his own lost Spring,
Thou speakest many a gentle thing
That wakes the heart.
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

RATIONAL TREATMENT AND POSITIVE

RATIONAL TREATMENT AND POSITIVE CURES

are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious is his Favorite Prescription in all cases of female weaknesses, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book (given away by druggists), or see the wrappers of the medicine. Sold by druggists.

WASECA, Minn., April 5, 1879.—R. V. Pierce, M. D.—DEAR SIR: I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases which our physicians treated in vain. I am now using your Favorite Prescription and find myself almost well. Your medicines have done me more good than anything I have ever used. I remain, gratefully yours, Mrs. E. B. Parmalee.

A Case of "Conscience"—Brutal Conduct of a Minister.

MOUNT VERNON, O., June 13.—Rumors have been rife for several days of a case of extreme cruelty to animals committed by a cleryyman in this vicinity. This morning the facts came out. After service at the Methodist Episcopal Churchs Bryant Ransom, a local preacher living here, aged 60 years, came before the church and made confession to having out out the eyes of a sow on his farm west of town, claiming that the animal was breachy and killed chickens. His nephew held the sow while he cut out one eye with a knife. Before cutting out the other, his conscience smote him and he desisted. He acknowledged his guilt, was sorry, and begged to remain in fellowship with the church. After confession a reverend brother offered prayer for his benefit, and the church adjourned to act on the case in future.

The Prosecuting Attorney declares that the full penalty of the law shall be visited on the offender.

offender.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such eases.

## LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Poems of Richard Henry Stoddard-Martin's Life of the Prince Consort.

The University of Tokio—Two Medical Works—Dictionary of Commerce -A Comic History.

Dogs of Great Britain and America—Art Publications-Magazines-Literary, Art, and Scientific Notes.

### LITERATURE.

THE POEMS OF R. H. STODDARD Mr. Stoddard ranks high among American poets, and one reason of his success is the fact that he does not try to do more than he is capable of doing. His Muse is winsome and attractive; his imagination rich and varied; his expression delicate, graceful, and artistic. His lighter work is his best. We are very glad to welcome this complete edition of his poems, and equally pleased to find that the superb form in which the work is published should be so well deserved by the accomplished author. The jewels are not unworthy of their casket. Hitherto Mr. Stoddard's work has been scattered through many different volumes and in our files of periodical literature. In this volume—which includes all that he has written—the poems are grouped as: "Rarly Poems" (1851); "Songs of Summer" (1856); "The King's Bell" (1863); "The Book of the East"—Persian, Tartar, Arab, and Chinese Songs (1871); "Later Poems" (1871-1880). The preface takes the form of a poem, and among its lines are these, forming a graceful and modest prejude:

Among the plea sant places of my Past, The green and quiet neighborhoods of Thought, In which I wander ed in my wayward youth, With no companion but the constant Muse, Who sought me when I needed her—ah when Did I not need her, solitary else?

I have lived over my dead life with her, And it hath made me happy for a time, But left me saddened, for I saw, too late, Both what it was, and what it might have been. Those sougs of mine, the best that I have been. Those sougs of mine, the best that I have been. Those sougs of mine, the best that I have been. Those sougs of mine, the best that I have been. Those sougs of mine, the best that I have been. Those sougs of mine, the best that I have sung, Are nowny best, for cagod within the lines. I know they are imperfect, none so well, Echoes at first, no doubt, of older songs, (Not knowingly caught, but ochoes all the same), Faoies where fauts were wanting, or hard facts, Which only faucies made endurable; I grant, beforehand, all the faults they have, Too deeply ro Mr. Stoddard ranks high among American cets, and one reason of his success is the fact hat he does not try to do more than he is capa-

"Come home with me,' he said.
"Come home with me,' he said.
"Go on, go on, I follow you."
I followed where he led.
He had a pleasant little house,
The door was open wide,
And at the door the dearest face,
A dearer one inside!
He hugged his wife and child, he sang,
His spirits were so light.
"The little anchor on the left,
The great one on the right."

The great one on the right.'

'Twas supper-time, and we sat down,

The sailor's wife and child,
And he and I; he looked at them,
And looked at me, and smiled.

'I think of this when I am tossed
Upon the stormy foam,
And though a thousand leagues away,
Am anchored here at home.'
Then, giving each a kisa, he said,

'I see in dreams at night
This little anchor on my right."

This great one on my right."

This is a charming little genre picture. In other more elaborate efforts we detect a lack of power. In these graceful, shorter poems the true poet speaks with no uncertain sound. The book is bound in cloth of different colors, with a neat design of field flowers in gold and black, and gilt edges. The portrait is an excellent one from a recent photograph, engraved by Kreull.
(The Poems of Richard Henry Stoddard. Complete Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$4.)

LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. We have received the fifth and last volume of Sir Theodore Martin's Life and Letters of the Prince Consort. The Thisums has already published copious extracts from this volume. The author has performed his task. He has given us a full, somewhat prejudiced, but in the main impartial, biography of a noble and enlightened Prince. He has shown us how, as consort to England's Queen, he influenced English political affairs, but he has also shown us a picture of a tender, sympathetic, and loving husband and father, with the weaknesses of a man underneath the Royal purple. We have been taken into the daily life of the English sovereign.—for a history of the life of the English sovereign.—for a history of the life of the Queen.—and, although we are never permitted to go too far or to see too much, lost that 'divinity which doth hedge about a King' might feel disturbed and violated, nevertheless we have been favored with glimpess of Royalty disrobed, so to speak, and very human if often seems toof these volumes are those which pertain to the connection of the Prince with political matters and the influence he exerted in shaping England's foreign and domestic policy. In this respect Sir Theodore Martin, not unnaturally perhaps, rather overestimates the part played by the subject of his memoirs. Prince Albert was a keen, farsighted, honest, well-meaning man, but except as adviser or counselor, the role he played was a subordinate one, and there is abindant evidence even in these volumes that his arvice was a full of the future Macasiay. Prince Albert's actual position was that of a sort of private secretary, as well as confidential adviser to the sovereign. He was a hard worker: "Summer or winter he rose as a rule at 7, dressed, and went to his sitting-room. He read and answerd letters or prepared for her Majesty's consideration drafts of answers to her Ministers on any matters of importance. Not feeling sure of the containty bring his Royal and the surface of the country brings here to the Queen to read through." He studied the newspapers and read constantly.

\*\*Hrights entitle in the surface of the winters of r

of the unfortunate passengers and apology.

"Windson Castle, Dec. 1, 1861."

"The suggestions here made at once commended themselves to Lord John Russell. The dispatch was remodeled upon the lines indicated by the Prince, its language being little more than his own cast into official form."

(Life of the Prince Consort, By Theodore Martin, Volume Fifth, New York: D. Applicton & Co. Price \$2.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKIO.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKIO.

We have received, from the University itself, copies of the "Calendar of the Departments of Law, Science, and Literature" of the University of Tokio (Japan), and a substantial pamphlet on the subject of "Mines and Mining in Japan," by C. Nette. Much of the "Calendar" or catalog of the University would be more interesting reading if it were rendered into English. The Japanese idioms in Japanese characters have always seemed to us to have a tendency to obscure an otherwise very clear statement. The first part of the work gives an interesting history of the University, its present staff of Professors, the examination questions for the academic year in each department, names of the students, etc. The names of several Americans are among the instructors.

The work on mining in Japan contains many interesting facts and figures, and is illustrated by large plates. The entire mechanical part of the pamphlet—drawings, lithographs, printing, and paper—is of Jepanese origin. Of mining the author says: "Although the prospect is only small, that Japan will ever realize the former dreams in regard to its production of precious metals; slithough the experience hitherto made leads to the belief that the produce of lead, tin, cobalt, quicksilver, and petroleum never will reach any considered problematin,—there can be no doubt that copper-mining within certain limits, but especially coni-mining, is pregnant with a great future, while the increase in the copper-produce depends principally upon the developments of the already existing mines, partly in working order, partly flooded with water, and, while the prospect of discovering virgin lodes is only small, a rich field offers itself for coal-mining in the opening of existing and already discovered seams, particularly those in Yesso, which are not actually taken in hand by the Government."

This information is valuable, and tends to sustain a helief heretofore expressed by scientists, that the coal resources of Japan were of almost unlimited extent.

Surgery," by Newton M. Shaffer, M. D., is a little volume just brought to the notice of the medical profession. In this essay the older members of the profession will find vividly portrayed a form of disease with which they have often been called to grapple and which has made them pause, or baffled their best skill and all the resources of their art, to yield, perhaps, at last to the rude assurance and will-power of some charlatan bonesetter or perambulating specialist. It is a practical treatise upon hysterical joint affections, more particularly those of the knee, hip, and spine, and of that distortion called club-foot. Brodie, in his work on surgery of twenty-five years ago, called the attention of the profession to nervous mimicry in joint affections. From that time to this we have seen nothing treating upon the subject better deserving perusal than this little essay, read by Dr. Shaffer before the New York Neurological society.

—From the pressof G. P. Putnam & Sons comes

Society.

— From the pressof G. P. Putnam & Sons comes a dainty little volume entitled "The Throat and Its Functions in Swallowing, Breathing, and the Production of the Voice, by Louis Elsbery, A. M., M. D. The author is well known as a lecturer in this department, and he has handled his subject in a graceful and pleasing manner, well suited to the occasion and a miscellaneous audience, such as is generally found in attendance when a popular teacher comes before the public with a lecture upon science in any of its departments. The matter and illustrations are both good, and above the average in quality when we bear in mind the time allotted for its consideration.

THREE CHEAP BOOKS. The American Book Exchange have sent out three books in their series of chenp publications. Hopkins' "Comic History of the United States" is a species of feeble and condensed imitation of the Comic Histories of England and of Rome issued many years ago. There is an occasional weariness about the humor of this book, and also some monotony in the same direction. There is no danger of a shower of buttons or of apopiectic strokes from the laughter at its wit. Nevertheless, there are some good hits in it, and the illustrations, if not works of genius, are not absolute failures. For the price the book is worth the money, and may be frecommended as a book to spend an hour over on the cars, or wherever it is impossible to do anything else.

—"Leaves from the Diary of an Old Lawyer" is the title of a work on intemperance, of which Mr. Richmond, of the Pennsylvania Bar, is the author. The frontispiece consists of diagrams of the stomach of an inebriate in different conditions of inebriety, which will probably proceed effective in illustrating the great moral lesson of the folly of intemperance. The book is a narration of events and incidents which have transpired in criminal courts under the author's own observation. It is directed against the laws that license and permit the sale of sloohol as a beverage. The case is strongly and radically presented. The difficulty about these books is that the intemperate don't read them, and the temperate don't need to. Moreover, in attacking existing things they provide no practical remedies. Intemperance is a curse, but how it is to be eradicated is not yet determined, and a license system is certainly preferable to an incensed.

—The "Acme Library of Modern Classics" is printed on an inferior quality of paper, but

license system is certainly preferable to an unlicensed.

—The "Acme Library of Modern Classics" is printed on an inferior quality of paper, but contains some good, strong reading matter. Its contents are: "Vicar of Wakefield," "Paul and Virginia," "Rasselsa," "Piccioin," "Tudine," "The Two Captains." All this is furnished in one volume, neatly bound and fairly printed, for 50 cents. It is a compression of a great deal of valuable reading matter into a very small space, which renders it accessible to the masses, who want, and who ought to have within their reach, the best literature only. Movements like this one inaugurated, or at least developed, by the American Book Exchange are entitled to encouragement when not abused. If poor or inferior books are to be cheapened in price it is a misfortune. If the experiment is confined to standard works, success should and probably will-follow the attempt.

Bies & Lauriat are publishing in parts a new species of dictionary, of which the full title is: "Dictionary of Commerce, Manufactures, Commercial Law, Finance, Banking, Credit, Exchange, Insurance (Fire, Marine, and Life), Patents, Bookkeeping, Canals, Commercial Geography of the World, Customs Regulations, Docks, Interest and Annuities, Licenses, Maritime Law, Measures and Weights, Money, Post-Office, Railroads, Revenue Regulations, Shipping, Turiff of Ducies, Taxation, etc. Containing an Explanation of Mercantile Terms and Usages, and a Large Mass of Miscellaneous Information. Brought Down to the Year 1879." Mr. De Colange, the editor of this new and ambitious enterprise, is well known as the editor of 22ls's Encyclopedia, and is particularly well qualified for the task he has undertaken. The difference between this and other works is, that it does not define or explain the articles from a historical or scientific view, but gives the commercial and mechanical side only. It is concisely written, so as to give the greatest possible amount of facts in the smallest amount of words, and it is, we believe, the only work of the kind written, from an American standpoint. Four parts or numbers have been already issued of the twenty-five numbers of which the volume will consist. Each number contains forty-eight pages, and is profusely illustrated with wood engravings, which do not, however, appear to have been especially drawn for this work. The design of the publication is an excellent one, and, so far as it is possible to judge from the parts already issued, the comprehensive intentions of the editor will be faithfully carried out. F. P. Kaiser, 156 Washington street, is the Western agent. DICTIONABY OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

MAGAZINES.

-The Catholic World for July has a number of interesting articles, among which the one most likely to attract general attention is Bishop Becker's article on "Divorce, and Some of its Results."

Bisnop Becker's article on "Divorce, and Some of Its Results."

—The second number of the American Journal of Philology, edited by Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve, contains five leading articles entitled respectively: "Etymological and Grammatical Notes." by F. D. Allen, of Yale Coffege; "Recent Investigations of Grimm's Law," by H. C. G. Brandt, of Johns Hopkins University; "Principles of Orthography of French Verbs Ending in cler and ster," by B. F. O'Connor, of Johns Hopkins University; "The Pourth Play in the Tetralogy," by M. W. Humphreys, of Vanderbilt University. There are also reviews and book notices, re-

correspondence, selections, etc.

Dr. Oliver Weedel! Holmee has the post of honor in the July number of the International Recises with a paper on "Jonathan Zdward." It is an able and interesting article and Dr. Holmes does intl. Justice to the since for your and honesty of the great divine. George Both and a good casay on "Frontier Folk." An amona a good casay on "Frontier Folk." An amona mous writer furnishes another article on "Lord Beaconsfield,"—a topic worn threadbare; Jasse H. Jones treats of the "Labor Problem," and Julius. Wilcox writes on "Life-Insurance Wrecking," and Mr. Hamerton has another article on "Poynter's Lectures on Art.

—The Fortnightly Review for June has the following table of contents: "A Good Word for Territorialism," by Richard Ramaden; "A Rejoinder to the Foregoing Article," by F. Barbam Zincke; "Victor. Hugo's New Poem." barbam Zincke; "Dr. Stillan," "The Development of Bnd-dhism in india." by J. Ware Alexander. "A Ploa for the Abolition of Outdoor Resider." by Red Austin, "Con. "The Liberal Victory: from a Conservative Point of the Mediaval Church in Enriand," and Home and Yorego Arabic.

—The Nineteenth Century presents its readers with a substantial number for the month of June. Prof. A. Vambére, Hugo's New Poem. Prof. A. Vambére, and Julius. "A Ploa for the Mediaval Church in Enriand," and J. C. Robinson discusses "Our National Art. Collections and Provincia Ba

December inconsistences. and the conclusion in which there is an examination of the several in which there is an examination of the several in the thories current as to the authorshy of the best of the period and the lift therein. A not the product of the period and the lift therein. A not the product of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the lift the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the lift the politicity of the period and the lift therein. A not take the lift the lift that the lift the lift that th

LITERARY NOTES. The Queen of Greece has written an article advocating the maintenance of the Greek nun-

advocating the maintenance of the special point in a series.

—The Speciator considers President Porter as "heavy and without genius for condensing the ideas of great men."

—Mr. Rolfe is going to devote three volumes to "Henry Vi." in his valuable edition of Shakspeare's plays published by the Harpers. —Besides the new, edition of Croker's "Bos-well," which is promised, the Athenœum states that another is preparing in which the text of Boswell will be scrupulously followed, —Mr. Trevelyan's "Early History of Charles —Mr. Trevelyan's "Rarly History of Charles James Fox" will make a good-sized volume; it is written upon Prof. Marson's plan in the biography of Milton.

—Mr. Jesse H. Jones, of Boston, the labor-reformer, has written an article on "The Labor Problem" for the July number of the International Review, to be published June 20.

Hurst & Blackett, Loudon, have in the press.

"Monsieur Guizot in Private Life (1787-1878," by
his daughter, Mme. De Witt, translated from
the French by Mrs. Simpson, in one volume.

—Prang & Co. intend to have another Christmas-card competition for the winter of 1881.
The prizes will be the same as this year's,—one
of \$1,000, one of \$500, one of \$500, and one of
\$200.

.—Mr. James' new novel, "Washington Square," announced some time ago to appear in Cornhall, will be published in this country in Harper, and the first chapter will appear in the July number.

—Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline" have been translated into Bohemian, and a second edition of the Bohemian translation of Shakspeare's "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice" has appeared.

—T. B. Paterson & Bros. appounce an early

In "have been translated into Bohemian, as second edition of the Bohemian translation of Shakspeare's "Othelio" and "The Morchant of Venice" has appeared.

—T. B. Peterson & Bros. announce an early publication of Adolphe Belot's last work, "Los & trangleurs." The book has been dramatized, and the dramatic version is to be produced in the United States this fall.

—A German historico-economic work on the commercial policy of England during the Sixteenth Century, by Dr. George Schauz, Professor of Political Economy at Erlangen, is in the press, and will be published next autumn.

—Mr. John H. Rolfs, of this city, has just issued a new and revised edition of Blanchard's Sectional Map of Illinois. We note the presence of much political, scientific, and topographical matter which was not on the last previous edition, issued six years ago.

—Pof. Moses Coit Tyler, of the University of Michigan, a graduate of Yale College, will pass part of this summer in Cambridge, Mass., so as to avail himself of the advantages afforded by the Harvard College library in continuing his work the "History of American Literature."

—One curious item in the statistics of Japan shows that of the total number of newspapers sold, amounting to over \$2,000,000, 3,8,51 were purchased by foreigners. Taking all the year round, an average of 91,507 papers are sold daily, and taking into consideration the population of the country, on the average every 10,000 persons burchase twentr-six newspapers. The Japan purchase twentr-six newspapers. The Japan burchase twentr-six newspapers. The Japan burchase twentr-six newspapers.

ume on the American drams.

—A curious libel case is reported in the Baltie Provinces. A schoolmaster named Tennyson published a short time ago a series of articles in the Riga Zeitung, embodying the folk-lore of the district. An architect thought that one of these popular tales was a fabricated one leveled at him, and brought an action against Tennyson, who has since received a sentence of six months imprisonment, but is preparing to appeal against it at St. Petersburg. The Riga School Board has decreed that any schoolmaster or teacher contributing or writing to a newspaper without its permission shall be expelled from his post.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THREE FRIENDS FANCIES. Philadelphia: J.
B. Lippincott & Co. Price \$1.25.

LIBRABY MAGAZINE—Vol. III.—1880. New
York: American Book Exchange.

No RELATIONS. By Hector Malot. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price \$1.25.

A FEDERAL UNION NOT A NATION. By Edward Hamilton. Boston: Lee & Shepard. THE BARK CABIN ON KEARSARGE. By Edward A. Rand. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price 30 cents.

Price 25 cents.

The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl. Edited by Robert Grant. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Price \$1.25, OUTLYING EUROPE AND THE NEARER ORIENT. By Joseph Moore, Jr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lip-pincott & Co. Price \$3.50.

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF GRN. T. J. JACKSON. By-William Allan. Philadelphia: J. 3. Lippincott & Co. Price \$2.50. HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DENVER, ARAPANOR COUNTY, AND COLORADO. Illustrated. Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co. Sold by subscription.
FARMER'S, MINER'S, AND TOULIST'S GUIDE TO KANSAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND COLORADO. Chicago: Belford, Clarke & Co. Price 35 cents.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE AGRICULTURAL ANT OF TEXAS. By Henry Christopher McCook. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$4.

THE AMERICAN ART REVIEW.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.

The principal features of the June number of the Magazine of Art is the article on "Queen Victoria and Art," with fine engravings from etchings by her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort. The three dogs' heads are lifelike and cleverly drawn, while the figure sketches are not remarkable for grace or naturalness. The illustrated article on the old Breton Town of "Morlaix" is interesting to those fond of the picturesque. Other articles, also illustrated, are entitled: "The Society of British Artists"; "Michael Angelo," a sketch; "Sous la Feuilide"; "Is Photography an Art"; "Our Living Artists: Louise Jopling"; "Indian Metal Work"; "Pictures of the Year"; "Landscape in Fiction." Of the larger woodcuts, Moreau's "Under the Greenwood" is the best, and faces, figures, and foliage are equally well done. Boughton's "Evansreline" is a charming little sketch of the untraditional Evangeline. We have so long seen Longfellow's heroine pictured as sitting on a rook by the senside that it is a decided novelty to find her walking through the fields with a pitcher in either hand. The magazine is a good one and not expensive.

Charles Yriadte is writing a volume on the Art and History of France.

—A collection of documents relating to the life and works of Rubens is to be published in Antwerp.

—A new catalog of the Louvre is to be pub-

—A new catalog of the Louvre is to be published. Ten years have been consumed in its preparation.

—The University of Munich offers a prize of 3,000 marks for the best history of wood-engraving in Germany.

—The sales from the Brooklyn Art Association's galleries during the last exhibition are within a fraction of \$5,000.

—Gen. D. Cesnola, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has been made an L.L. D. by the College of New Jersey.

—Mr. Ruskin contributes to the Art Journal for June the first part of a paper on "The Formation and Functions of a Picture-Gallery or Museum."

—Of the 7,236 works of art exhibited this year

Museum."

—Of the 7,239 works of art exhibited this year at the Paris Salon, 54 are monumental, 111 architectural, 701 soulptures, 3,937 paintings, 2,086 designs, and 305 are engravings. —Mr. H. C. Bispham, the New York artist, has had the good fortune this spring to have exhibited pictures at the same time in the four great cities—London, Paris, itome, and New York. The Athenoum says that the surface of the Duomo in Florence is being scraped and washed with sulphuric acid to make it look new, and that the same is to be done to Giotto's Campanile.

Miliais' portraft is all alive, but the life is on quiet dignity.

DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

lished in Aberdeen.

—Sir Henry Bessemer is to be presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket, in recognition of his valuable discovered.

—There has just been discovered in the northern part of Sweden a mountain in which lies a vein of magnetic iron ore of unknown length, and more than a metre in depth.

—Value appears recognited loss of thirty diversity.

and more than a metre in depth.

—Indian papers report the loss of thirty divers, engaged in the pearl fishery in the Persian Guit, most of them being victims of sea monsters. The value of the pearls taken in 1879 from the Persian Guit was estimated at \$1,500,000.

—A startling discovery has been made at the Junior United Service Club, London, which will necessitate the closing of the Club for some months. It has been discovered that the air pumped into the building came direct from the main drain, and the drainage from the kitchen is also in direct communication with the sewer. In fact, to use the words of the report of Mr. Field, C. E., the air of the sewer is, as it were, laid on to the house.

"Gen Garfield proceeded to the front."—Gen.
Rosecram' official report of the builte of Chickennauga.
Once more the grand old fight is on, the fight
we've often fought,
And as we've done these twenty years, we'll bring
our foes to nought;
We won with Lincoin, Grant, and Hayes, and in
this battle's brunt
We'll conquer to the rallying cry—Jim Garfield's
at the front.
Chorus—Jim Garfield's at the front!
Jim Garfield's at the front!
"Twould be a sin to fail to win
With Garfield at the front!

He early learned to paddle well his own forlors. Upon Ohio's "grand esnai" he held the helm true;
And now the people shout to him: "Lo, 'tis for you we walt,
We want to see Jim Gardield guide our glorious ship of State."
Chorus—Jim Gardield's at the front!
Jim Gardield's at the front!
"Twould be a sin to fail to win With Gardield at the front!

He was a carpenter of yore, and to this day he He was a chepencer of your considers and his mager (Rebel schemes);

We'll wager, and the bet we know will go without a taker.

This carpenter, come idea of March, will be a cabinet-maker!

Chorus—Jim Garfield's at the front!

Jim Garfield's at the front!

"Twould be a sin to fail to win With Garfield at the frout!

He taught the young idears to shoot and then the plucky tutor
In war's grim school was taught to be another sort of shooter.
He braved, to sid the Union's cause, for many a battle's brunt,
And those who sought his whereabouts found' Garfield at the front.

Chorus—Jim Garfield's at the front!

Jim Garfield's at the front!

"Twould be a sin to fail to win With Garfield at the front!

When Uncle Sam. November next, shall count the ballots o'er.
One shout shall shake the continent, loud as the cocan's roar:
"Once more the hosts Republican have borne the battle's brunt,
Once more they've triumphed glorionaly—with,
Garfield at the front.

Chorus—With Garfield at the front!

With Garfield at the front!

We're sure to guin this grand compaign

With Garfield at the front!

God measures us by deeds, not words. He measures us by love, not creeds:
And though our lives may hold no smites. F on though they may be choked with we and overhead the darkling night. Still in our hearts may shine a light. That brightens all the solitmes.

We may not sing the rapturous song
Of pigrim climbing on the rounce
Of binding rules or earth-born creece.
But, when the mighty deep He sounds.
He will not measure hearts by rule,
Or judge us by the narrow school
To which the sects and issue belong.

le & Hetail. Sond for price ods sent C. O. D. anywhere of for the "MULTIPORM. le to order and warranted thardt Wave.
E. BURNHAM. NKS. Conrists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit.

CHAS. T. WILT'S

or Trunks, Satchels, Base.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Centinue Dull, but Show No Bigns of Weakness.

ally Stiffening Prices.

Expectations in Wall Street of Gradu-

Chicago Shipping Currency to the Interior -Local Finances.

Produce Markets Irregular—Pork i and Buoyant—Meats Firmer—Lard Tame.

Wheat Easier-Corn Firmer-Receipts of Grain Small, with Large Shipmenta.

FINANCIAL.

in Wall street were again on a

Transactions in Wall street were again on a limited scale, but prices showed a great deal of drancess. The leading brokers in New York and Inleago profess themselves believers in an improving, market, and are encouraging their customers to look for gradually stiffening prices. So far, they have not yet imbued any considerable part of the public with the conviction that now is the time to buy. The record of sales proves that the bulk of the stock-dealing public are keeping out of stocks. Many who have full confidence that there will be an active and higher market this fall are refraining from buying now, as they expect that between now and then there will be a reaction that will afford a better chance to buy than the present.

Changes were gains in most cases. Rock Island was active, and gave little support to those who had sold it short. It opened at 162%, and closed at 104%. C. C., C. & L. went up to 70%, an advance of 1½. New York Central incetuated between 123% and 127%, closing at 127%. Michigan Central gained 1%, to 88%, after selling at 89. The range for Lake Shore was 165% and 104%, the latter being the close, Erie made %, to 37%, and the preferred %, to 60%; 8t. Paul sold up from 75% to 77%, closing at 76%, making 1%. The preferred gained 1, to 104. Wabash advanced %, to 35; the preferred %, to 63%. Ohio %, to 29%; 8t. Joe %, to 90%; Western Union %, to 106, after selling at 105%; C., C. & L. C. % to 18; Union Pacific %, to 90%; Western Union %, to 106, after selling at 105%; with a net gain of 2%; Northern Pacific improved %, to 25%, the preferred %, to 47%;

ern opened at 29%, sold as high as 29, and closed at 28%, with a net gain of 2%; Northern Pacific improved %, to 25%, the preferred %, to 47%; San Francisco preferred %, to 43%.

The losses were few and unimportant. Manhattan made the most serious, 1%, to 32%. Pacific Mail lost %, to 38, and Northwestern %, to 92.

Brie second 45 opened at 55%, sold at 85%, and closed at 85%.

Brie second is opened at 85%, sold at 85%, and closed at 85%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday were fairly active, but decidedly irregular. The C. C. & I. C. issues were again conspicuous in the dealings, the supplementary firsts declining from 85 to 86 and recovering to 87%, and the income bonds selling down from 41 to 33%. Eric consolidated seconds declined from 85 to 84%, and recovered to 84%. Alton & Terre Haute seconds preferred advanced from 182 to 108, and reacted to 102%. Boston, Hartford & Eric firsts declined from 39 to 38%; Central Iowa firsts from 101 to 100; Kansas City & Northern real-estate 7s from 107 to 106; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre assented from 93 to 92%; Texas Pacific incomes from 62 to 61. Burlington, Codar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 89 to 89%; Delaware & Hudson (Pennsylvania Division) coupons from 112 to 113; Revenued from 90 to 59%; Delaware & Hudson (Pennsylvania Division) coupons from 112 to 113; International & Great Northern firsts from 98% to 99; Irom Mountain firsts from 114% to 118; do do preferred incomes from 83 to 83%; do sec-mal do from 73 to 73%; Kansas Pacific consol-idated firsts from 93% to 94; do firsts (June and idated firsts from 25% to 94; do firsts (June and December) from 114 to 115; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 96% to 99, Lake Erie & Western incomes from 54 to 55; New Jersey Central adjustments from 104% to 103%; Ohio & Musissippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 76 to 80; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes from 54 to 55; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds class & from 91% to 33; do de class &

seconds class A from 91½ to 93; do do class C from 87 to 63½; Oregon Railway & Navigation seconds chas A from 91½ to 33; do do chas C from 67 to 63½; Oregon Railway & Navigation firsts from 51½ to 35½.

Government bonds were weaker. District of Commbin 3,655 were 96½ bid and 97 asked; the 48, 103½ bid and 103½ asked; the 48, 103½ bid and 103½ asked; the 68, 103½ bid and 103½ asked; the 68, 103½ bid and 103½ asked; the 68, 103½ bid and 105½ asked.

Foreign exchange was weak. The supply of bins was moderate. Sterling posted rates were 480½ and 480; actual rates were 480½ and 480; actual rates were 480½ and 480; actual rates were 480½ and 58%; and aterling commercial 480½ 6483½. For francs, posted rates were 520 and 517½ for Paris. Commercial francs were 520½ for Paris, 524½ for Antwerp and Havre. Marks were 94½ and 95½ for posted, and 94 for documentary. Holland florins, 40½ for sight; Austrian florins, 41½; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½. The exports of domestic produce from New York last week, the Daily Bulletin says, are the beaviest on record, amounting to \$10,82,32; or \$819,914 in excess of the heaviest previous total, at the commencement of last September. The principal items are breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, etc.; but a large increase is shown in the shipments of butter, cheese, and general merchandise. As usual, the bulk goes to British and Continental ports; but the gain is not alone in that quarter, as other countries are taking much more steadily and extensively of American products. Since the lat of January the total shipments from New York amount to \$177,882,246, against \$145,-144,101 same period last year,—an increase in five and a half months of \$32,518,055, or over 22 per cent.

per cont.

Chicago bank clearings were \$4,000,000. Discounts are in light demand at 428 per cent on child and \$28 per cent on child and \$28 per cent on child and \$28 per cent on time. Currency shipments were more tiboral. Now York exchange sold between banks at 500 per \$1,000 discount.

There were sales of \$3,000 Lincoln Park 7s at 1074, \$2,000 Cook County 7s at 1134, \$10,000 West Town 5s at 103, Cook County 5s at 105, and Cook County 4½s at 1034.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 100 shares of Sierra at \$4,00,000 shares of Shen-

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 100 shares of Sierra at \$4.00, 200 shares of Shena-ndont common at \$2.85, 160 shares of Shenas-dont preferred at \$3.85.

The Reading Company will pay-but two-thirds of the interest due July Ton its bonds. The Re-ceivers of the Company are utterly unable to tell when they will be able to make their report. As an instance of Mr. Gowen's shrewdness as a finan-ier, it, is stated that, he bergowed names froman instance of Mr. Gowen's shrewdness as a financier, it is stated that he borrowed paper from coal shippers, promising to carry coal for them at reduced rates, and allowed the tolls to be collected against these advances. The Receivers are now allowing these amounts to be taken into account in their settlements with the shippers, but in some cases the shippers are not shipping as much coal as that represented by advanced papergiven by them, and this fact makes the Company a debtor to the shippers to a greater or less extent. It may be that the statement will be deferred until all this paper is due.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern caralings increased \$3,805 for the first week of June.

The Ledger says of the stock market in Philadelphia that but for some of the coal properties

The Ledge says of the stock market in Phila-delphia that but for some of the coal properties it would be hardly worth while to call the list of stocks or for the Stock Exchange to meet. Con-sidering their troubles and tribulations, how-ever, they hold a place of some prominence in stock councils, and some of them at least may shower to confidence and favor. But just at present the stock market, as a whole, lags and starts by turns, with little hope of recovery dur-ing the summer vacation.

one of the features of that market an advance in Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, which went up to 13% 013%. It has been the talk on the street for a day or two that something was to be done to put up the stock, and to-day it is rumored that a prospective lease of the road was what had supplied the lifting power to the price.

was what had supplied the lifting power to the price.

The New York Times of Thursday judged from surface indications many of the leading speculators were willing to sell at current prices, but, refrained from offering large blocks of stock, fearing lest they should demoralize the market. The Herald of the same day reported that the eagerness to buy, so apparent during the last ten days, has given way to an equal eagerness to sell. Pretty much everybody who had absorbed shares at lower prices, and to convert problematical profits into positive each. Hence there was a greater pressure to sell stocks than to buy them, and the inevitable result was to bring about lower figures. The Grandic says that a very large holder of Lake Shore had sold out since Manday, and gave as the reason his

knowledge of a very light traffic and apprehensions of a trunk-line war, which is always to be feared when business is dropping off. The Graphic thinks that why Lake Shore, which was selling at about 70 a year ago, should be selling at 100, or 50 per cent higher, no wiseage can tell it certainly cannot be because Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. D. O. Mills have sold out the larger portion of their holdings. Nor it cannot be by reason of an exceptional devastation of European crops last year, in consequence of which the earnings of the Company were unusually increased, because the coming year may prove the very reverse of last year.

OMMERCIAL SUMMARY OF THE PAST WEEK.

the very reverse of last year.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY OF THE PAST WEEL.

New Fork Notion, June 37.

At the Stock Exchauge confidence is gradually taking the place of the distrust which prevailed during April and May, and during the week the prices of the stocks most subject to speculation advanced still further from 1 to per cent. There are also signs of improvement in the merchandise markets. Perhaps the most important event of the week in the money market was the decline in the ratos for bills on London. If the market for these bills and other forms of foreign exchange is to be strong at any name this year it should be now, in the interval between the shipment of the old and the new crops. If, during this interval, gold is not needed for export it is not likely to be when cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions begin to go forward in the early sutumn. The loss of no amount of rold which at any time it has been thought might be shipped before July 15 would have had much effect on the nummer money market, but every million lost would have counted fourfold in its strain upon the autumn money market, when all the facilities of the banks are brought into full requisition. The decline this week is foreign exchange from the gold-exporting point has, therefore, been an important element in restoring confidence in all transactions dependent on the condition of the money market during the remainder of the year. The New York banks now hold a surplus reserve of \$17.500.00 or about \$11,00,000 more than a year ago. In some parts of the country harvesting has already begun, and the yield is beyond expectations. Crops not ready for harvest took well; and as the reports from Europe indicate average crops, the prospect for cheap food the world over was never better. The present indications respecting outton are that even last year's snormous yield will be exceeded, although it is not too late yet for present estimates to be materially modified. Silver bullion his London has advanced to \$2/d per oz; and the bullion value of the dollar

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK, Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., sceives savings deposits and allows interest on sam at the rate of 65 per cent, subject to the rules of the G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS,

72 DEARBORN-ST., Will offer at Public Sale on Menday, June 21, at 2 p. B., \$35,000 of Purchase Money Mortgage Notes draw-ing I per cent interest. Full particulars at their office. BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, June 18.—Trading at the Stock Exchange continued to reflect only the dealings of professional speculators. Having silvanced in quotations, they have been manipulating in quotations, they have been manipulating from day to day with a view of inducing the from day to day with a view of inducing the public to enter the arena as buyers. The public does not come in. Indeed, commission houses generally are complaining of great dearth of orders. Many intelligent operators who bought on the decline have unloaded, and say they will buy no more stocks before the fall. Gould is still manipulating Western Union, and until he is through with it the market will probably be undecided in tone. Some stocks were strangely weak at times, until he is through with it the market will probably be undecided in tone. Some stocks were strengely weak at times, notably Lake Shore, coal stocks, and Northwestern. At 105 there has been plenty of Lake Shore for sale. Gould's following took 115 for Western Union. Very many points to buy are being distributed, and this makes the market all the more suspicious.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 18.—Governments firm.

Railroad bonds strong. Ohio Central incomes rose from 41 to 48 and closed at 46. C., C. & I. C. incomes advanced 2 per cent and Denver & Rio Grande firsts 3 per cent.

rose from 4t to 48 and closed at 46. C., C. & I. C. incomes advanced 2 per cent and Denver & Rio Grande firsts 3 per cent.

State securities dull.

The stock market was strong the greater portion of the day, and prices advanced ½ to 2½ per cent, Ohio Central, Rook Island, Lake Erie & Western, Michigan Central. New York Central, and St. Paul leading the upward movement. Later in the afternoon speculation was depressed, and a discline of ½ to 1½ was recorded, which was most marked in Manbattan Elevated and coal shares, the market closing unsettled. Investment securities in active demand.

Louis & San Francisco \$19,000.
Transactions 225,000 shares:
C., C. & I. C 8,000 New Jersey Central 21,000
Lackawanna
Erie 4,000 Pacific Mail 4,000
St. Joe
Michigan Central 5.000 Wabash Pacific 3,500
Lake Shore
Lake Erie & Western. 7.000 Ohio Central 4.000
Northwest 6,000 Rock Island 8,000
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
U. S. 1881 10/34 New 4s 10/85 New 5s 10/95 Pacific 6s of '95 125
New 5a
New Oas

STATE	HONDS.
Lonisiana 714 appenia 40%	Virginia 6s, old 20 Do new
STO	CKS. The done in obtained.
C. P. bonds. 1846 U. P. firsts. 1876 J. P. land frants. 1976 U. P. sinkting fund. 1188 Lehigh & Wilkesburre. 188 St. P. & Stoux City 1sts 1875 St. P. & Stoux City 1sts 1875 Erie seconds. 1856 Bock Island. 1855 Panama. 120 Panama. 120 Pittaburg. 118 Lifnois Central. 200 C. B. & Q. 1185	Lake Eric & Western. 28% Outsric & Western. 20% Outsric & Western. 20% Outsric & T. H. 90% Alton & T. H. 91% Alton & T. H. 91% Western. 20% Western. 20% Understand & St. 108 Und
C. & A., preferred121 N. V. Central	Kansas & Texas 34 Union Pacific 894
Unalone 174	Cantaal Dunitle

C. & A., preferred. [21]
N. Y. Central. [25]
Harlem. [44]
Lake Shore [104]
Canada Southern 55
Mehigan Central. [26]
Erie preferred. [60]
Northern Pacific. [25]
Krie preferred. [60]
Northwestern. [27]
N. W. pfd. [168]
St. Paul. [28]

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,439,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,432,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Boston, June 18.—Stocks were firm to-day, but the volume of business was not large.

In railroads, Atchison & Nebraska sold at 874; Detroit preferred, 168; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 182,183,189; do fractions, 24; Sandusky, 124,2613; Union Facific, 9,2599; Dubuque, 764; Boston & Malno, 126; Northern, 95; Old Colony, 112; Ogdensburg, 283, 744; Boston & Malno, 126; Northern, 95; Old Colony, 112; Ogdensburg, 283, 744; Eastern, 354.

In bonds Lawrence Southern 4s sold at 874; St. Joe, 1114,21113; Burlington & Missouri 4s, 80; do 8s, exempt, 109; Connecticut & Passumsic, 1109,110104; Detroit firsts, 113; New York & New England, 109; 2010; Eastern 4/s, new, 4/3; Hartford & Eric, 384; Pueble & Arkansas Valley, 1114.

Hartford & Erie, 38%; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, 111%;
Land stocks exceedingly dull and quiet.
Mining stocks made the best showing of the
whole list, and were, as a class, quite strong, although the advances made were small.
FOREIGN.
LONDON, June 18.—Consols, 28 9-18; account,
55%.

5%.

American securities—New 58, 105%; account, 48, 1104; Hilmois Contral, 106; Peunsylvania Central, 52; Erie, 37%; seconds, 87; Reading, 91%. The builion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £178,000.

Paris, June 18.—Rentes, 86f 22%c.

The statement of the linpurial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,715,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: 

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for recor

CATY PROPERTY. ribut st. 186 ft s of Centre, w f, 24x125 ft, dated une is (Philip Heinrich to Charles F. Weber); te premises No. 55 West Monroe st and other reperty, dated June 18 (George W. Scott to amina Cronwell. Chard s. 21 ft n of North av. e f. 55x130 ft, inted June If (S. M. Moore to R. A. Hanegan) e premises No. 23 South Water st, daied day II (Alline P. Woodworth to H. W. and Pritz)
ot on street between Pranklin and Market sta
and 175 ft s of Division, c f, 25x100 ft, dated
June 12 (Adam Norris to A. W. and S. A. Nineteenth st, 261 ft w of Throop, s f, Mydil)... sunker st. 1255 ff w of Delplaines, s f. 25x125 ft dated June If (John Connell to Anion Cerny abius st. s e cor of Sophia, w f. 50x125 ft. dated June 12 (Master in Chancery to James Mor-

The premises No. 359 Huribut st, dated June 18 (8. and J. Weber to H. F. Brand). Marshaeld av. Diff it a of West Taylor st, w.f. undivided half of 2xx180 ft, dated June 1 (8. A. Barker to R. C. Barker). Vest Lake st, n c cor of Leavitt, s.f. fixidi ft, dated June 18 (6. and M. H. Daly to Frank Sparboro). parboro).

stern av, near n w cor Hubbard st. c f. 31x

8% ft. improved, dated June 8 (P. B. Chauler to John Johnston, Jr.). der to John Johnston, Jr.).

Union st. a w cor of Meagher, undivided half of 180:160 ft, dated June 14 (A. B. Stockwell to the Cnicago & Northwestern R. St. Co.)...

Wisconsin st, 17 ft eo f Lincoin av. sf, triangle of 180:180 kg. Triangle of 180 Dantel Collins).
Michigan av, s w cor of Adams st, ef, 17x100 ft, dated March 9 (estate of Jacob M. Howard to George M. Puliman) was about av, n w cor of Hubbard court, ef, 80x 125 ft, duted May 24 (Philo I. Warner to Byron L. Smith).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIU Wentworth av. 25 ft n of Forty-third st. of. Exilize ft. dated June II (C. I. and W. H. Palmer to B. Scanlau) Wentworth av. 350 ft n of Forty-third st. of. Scattle ft. dated June II (Same to J. Mangan). WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE, West Lake st, 100 ft e of West Forty-first st, s f, 25x180 ft, dated June 15 (M. L. Farr to John L. Couboy)...... COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and the correspond-

5,272 32,562 335,074	8,615 100,340	1880. 5,616	1879.
32,562			12 594
	200 240		
305 074	AND OWN	262,712	56,649
	316,569	843,079	387,180
87,681	73,966	47,125	106,610
3,500	6,062	850	4,717
	2.050		500
	8,704		3,866
	10.000		40.000
			2,258,720
	900,100	0,000,000	59
*****		87	N7
75	204	817	652
			429,985
		25,800	23,850
	310,706	198,650	396,400
35,5(20)	30,00	5,978	5,448
6,366	5,004	4,631	3,365
472	1,21		510
322,586	158,612	256,005	138,128
		*******	50
		25,24	304,061
		14	21
5.127	5,206	60	1,042
70	9.50	100	4.000
0,020			280
			1,019
04		4,00	1,013
74			75
		153	2,376
23	200	1,00	244
	3,500 6,129 100,000 768,370 200,324 96,224 88,516 83,920 6,722 822,886 177,854 190,322 177,854 190,322 177,854 190,322 177,854 190,322 177,854 190,322 177,854	3.500 2.050 65.000 5.704 100.000 12.000 708,277 303.150 708,277 303.150 708,257 303.150 708,256 300.704 85.560	\$ 500   2,056   4,179   66,020   6,704   4,705   100,000   12,000   184,650   185,250

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for tion: 4,999 bu wheat, 1,540 bu com

The following grain was inspected into sto The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterlay morning: 7 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 4 cars mixed, 12 cars No. 2 spring, 8 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars mixed, 12 cars no grade (38 wheat); 221 cars and 10,100 bu No. 2 corn, 94 cars and 10,700 bu high mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 41 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (382 corn); 30 cars No. 2 white cats, 15 cars No. 2 mixed, 12 cars rejected (57 cats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars extra No. 3 barley, 1 car feed do. Total (464 cars), 253,000 bu. Inspected out: 411,-114 bu wheat, 800,870 bu corn, 2,973 bu cats, 1,823 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Pork was active and excited, being the subject of a regular boom. Prominent parties bought freely early in the day, sold when it was reported that five cases of yellow-fever it was reported that five cases of yellow-fever had occurred in Shreveport, and they or others again bought largely as soon as the scare had subsided. Lard and meats were stronger in sympathy, but without excitement. Wheat was easier, and somewhat steadier, after the first hour. Near the outset some operators bought a large line, which they sold shortly afterwards, perhaps without making a wished-for scalp in the transaction. The receipts of wheat were again small, and possibly that would have caused more strength but for the excitement in pork. Corn was stronger because of small recaused more strength but for the excitement in pork. Corn was stronger because of small receipts, with big shipments; and it, was that fact which caused the July premium to shrink to about \$400; it was \$60% the previous day. Oats were steady and quiet; other grain dull. Mess pork closed \$2%@450 higher, at \$11.15@11.17% seller July and \$11.25@11.27% for August. Lard closed a shade firmer, at \$6.75%@5.75 seller July and \$6.77%@6.30 for August. Short ribs closed at \$6.55 for July. Spring wheat closed 1@1%c lower, at \$4.65 for June and \$50 for July. Corn closed \$4.00% herber, \$4.25% \$6.50 for June 2000 for June 1000 for June 100 13c lower, at 182c lor June and 12c for July. Corn closed 163% of higher, at 38% 638% of or June and 36% 636% of for July. Outs closed steady at 27% of for July and 23% 633% of or August. Rye was quiet at 75c, and barley easy at 75% 674c for No. 2. Hogs were active and firmer at \$4.00 @4.40. Cattle averaged lower, selling at \$2.50@

4.75.
Only a moderate volume of business was ac-Only a moderate volume of business was accomplished in the dry-goods market. Few buyers were to be seen, and the orders by mail did not extend beyond such amounts as are needed for the pursuance of current trade. In the grocery market there were no specially new features. Sugars, as for some days previous, were the centre of interest. The market is now virtually under control of the Eastern refiners, who may be expected to push prices up as far as practicable. Stocks here are light and the demand brisk. Coffees were in light request only, but were firmly heid. Dealers in dairy products report the situation unchanged. Butter continues fairly active and firm, while the cheese market remains depressed. Dried fruits were dull and weak. Fish were in good request at sustained prices. No changes were apparent in the bagging, lenther, tobacco, coal, and pigiron market. Oils ruled quiet and nominally steady.

steady.

Lumber was steady and in good demand. Common grades are quoted firm at the yards, where prices have not advanced as fast as at the docks. The cargo market was bare yesterday. docks. The cargo market was bare yesterday. The wool movement continues on a moderate scale. Holders seem disposed to wait instead of accepting present offers, and the buying orders are not numerous. Hides were steady. Seeds were quiet, Hungarian and timothy being stronger under a little better inquiry, with few sellers on the market. Hay was in fair request and steady. A fair trade in poultry was reported at the current prices, the sales being principally of chickens. Green fruits were generally easy.

erally easy.

Lake freights were quiet and steadier at 6@ Lake freights were quiet and steadier at 60 6½c for corn and 6½c for wheat to Buffaio. The fiect has been thinned out.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 48c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool; 8½c for do to Grasgow; 51½c for lard and meats to Liverpool, and 68½c for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 138,000 bu, and the shipments 31,000 bu.

troit aggregated 135,000 bu, and the shipments 371,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 9,855 bris; wheat, 315,550 bu; corn, 276,700 bu; coats, 48,600 bu; corn-meal, 240 pkgs; rye, 502 bu; mait, 6,575 bu; pork, 1,486 bris; beef, 2,475 bris; out meats, 3,121 pkgs; lard, 4,256 tes; whisky, 233 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 692,300 bu; corn, 225,000 bu; rye, 18,000 bu.

The sharp advance in pork yesterday took a

18,000 bu.

The sharp advance in pork yesterday took a great many people by surprise. The 207,000 bris now in stock would seem to be amply sufficient to meet the demand for consumption, especially as new pork can be made when wanted, and people do not now buy barreled pork as much at they used to do. But summer-made pork is not deliverable on contracts, and there is (or was) a big line of shorts out. A goal many people have

expected corn at 30c, and bogs at \$3 per 100 ibs, which would make \$10.00 pork dear. Hence they sold. Yesterday some folks were talking about \$6 for hogs instead of \$3, and then the sollers aforesaid wanted to buy the stuff back. It is generally understood that the stock of pork is concentrated in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not it in the hands of mon who are able to not in the hands of mon who are able to n to put it up to about any figure they please, but no one assumes to guess what that figure may

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were musually active and much stronger. Pork was creited and very irregular, it turned sharply upward at the cutsot, soon touching \$11.00 for August, fell of 300-160 or rumors of yellow-fewer in Louisiana, and again turned upward. There was a brisk filling of shorts, due to the impression that the market for pork is controlled by a couple of firms who want it to advance, and are able to make it go as they want it. Lard was also move active, and ranged higher, but was nervous and relatively weak. Liverpool reported an advance of is on pork, 3d on meaks while the local hog market

Atchison Kansas City..... Sabula Other places approximately..... Total since March 3 2.36.018 1.650.601 Fotal since Nov. 4 8.200.000 82.00.000 82.00.000 ard exports since Nov. 1, lbs. 22.00.000 82.00.000 ard exports since Nov. 1, lbs. 28.00.000 21.500.000

i.mb bris seller the year at \$129,200.00. Total, \$5,250 bris.

LABD—Advanced 50 per 100 bs from the latest prices of Thursday, and cloued steady at \$5.70 for round lota, \$1,006.73 seller July, \$1,566.774 seller August, and \$6.80 for September. Sales were reported of 65 tea spot at \$1,676,51 lb.50 tea seller July at \$1,656.774; seller July at \$1,656.774; lb.50 tea seller July at \$1,656.67,74 lb.50 tea seller July at \$1,656.774; lb.50 tea seller Heryar at \$1,576,56.80; and 75 tea seller the year at \$1,576,56.80; and 75 tea seller the year at \$1,576,56.80; and 75 tea seller the year at \$1,576,56.80; and 150 tea seller the year at \$1,576,56.80; and 150 tea seller the year at \$1,576,56.80; and 150 tea flatures, but strouger, advancing about like per 100 lbs. The market improved in sympathy with pork, but this precluded the filling of shipping orders, as they were mostly limited to former figures. Sales were reported of 160 boxes shoulders at \$4.00; 6.50 beg green hams (16 lbs) at \$160; 450 tea sweet-pickled hams (18 lbs) at \$160; spot, and \$1,000 lbs short ribs at \$1,000 lbs. The process of leading outs of means were about as follows at 1.00 clock for partly-cured lots:

Short Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears.

. \$6.65 \$4.25 \$6.55 \$6.80 6.85 4.45 6.75 7.00 6.85 4.45 6.75 7.00 6.85 4.45 6.75 7.00 Short ribs, selier July, closed at \$6.50. Long clears quoted at \$6.50 loose and \$6.50 boxed; Cumberlands, \$6.60 boxed; Long clears, \$6.60 boxed; Cumberlands, \$6.60 boxed; Long cut hams, \$8.80 c; were-pickled hams quoted at \$6.60 boxed; Long clears, \$6.60 boxed; Long clears, \$6.60 boxed; Long clear, \$6.60 boxed; Long cle low at 46415c. BREF-Was quiet at \$3,2568.50 for mess, \$8,75@0.00 for extra mess, and \$18.00 \$19.00 for hams. TALLOW—Quiet and steady at \$4,65% for city and \$4,66% for country. BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was some looking around by shippers, but they took little, the prices asked being generally above their limits. Sales were reported of 350 bris winters, partly at 55.00 50 bris spring patents at \$6.00,50 bris double extras at \$4.00, 70 bris extras at \$4.10. Total, 540 bris. Export fours were quoted at \$4.20,450 for extras and \$4.50,50 for choice extras.

OFIGH MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and steady. Sales were 10 cars bran at \$8.2568,50; I car steady. Sales were 10 cars bran at \$3.2563.70; 1 car middlings at \$0.00610.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at

St.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active, and somewhat unservied, but easier, declining lige and closing %8 %6 below the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool reported duliness at a decline of liper cental, and New York was tame, but our receipts were very small, with the control of th

set for futures, but the foreign news made free sellers. A subsequent reacting of irmness was due to a
more cloudy atmosphere, with the belief that another
severe storm was approaching from the northwast.
There was still enough demand from June shorts to
keep the market about 19g above the price for July,
and spot No. 2 was wanted at about 2, above June,
fresh creed to 1846, declined to 9150, and improved to
1846, closing at 846. Seller the month sold at 8456,
advanced to 1846, declined to 9150, and improved to
1846, closing at 846. Seller the month sold at 8456
1856, closing at 856. Seller the month sold at 8456
1856, closing at 856. Seller the month sold at 8456
1856, closing at 856. Seller the month sold at 8456
1856, closing at 856. Seller the month sold at 8456
1856, closing at 856. Seller the pair ranged
at 8256856. Spot sales were reported of 2500 bu
No. 2 at 945, 2650. Total, 35,00 bu.
Wixing What—Sales were 850 bu No. 2 red at
1856; 1800 bu no solier July at 536; 18,00 bu rejected at 85c in the Illinois River Elevator; and 2,40
but by sample at 85690. Total, 35,00 bu.
Wixing What—Sales were 800 bu No. 2 red at
1856; 1800 bu No. 5 mixed at 85c.
CORN.—Was active and stronger. The market for
this month advanced §6, and closed §6% above the
latest quotations of Thursday. The longer futures
olosed §6 higher. Liberpool aported at futures
olosed §6 higher. Liberpool aported at futures
olosed 96 higher. Liberpool aported at 60 futures
olosed 96 highers liberpool aported. There
was acning a good demand for ahipment, and buyers
were able to pay higher prices, especially as lakefreights were down to 6c, and the smaller supply made
the competition sharper between purchasers. This
also induced a better fraquiry from June shorts, which
nearly extinguished the premium on July deliveries.
Seller June opened at 35c; 2,600 bu how a short, which
nearly extinguished the premium on July deliveries
soller June opened at 35c; 2,600 bu 10c; 2,600 bu
1876, 2556c. Spot sales were reported of
2,600 bu was applied to the sa

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in request in small lots, and 

BUTTER Was again in good request, and holders found little difficulty in maintaining the recently ad-vanced prices. Shippers and exporters are in the market, and the local trade also are buying liberally

Packing stock
Grease

BAGGING—Remains as last quoted. There was a light demand and a weak set of prices, the following quotations being more or loss freely shaded:
Stark.

216 Burlaps.
Brighton A.
216 Burlaps.
Gunnica, single. 13 e1346
Gunnica, single. 13 e1346
Gunnica, single. 13 e1346
Gunnica, double. 2254245.
Gunnica, double. 2254245.
American.
216 Woot sacks.
45 e50
American.
217 CHEKSE—The situation was the same as on the preceding days of the week, the demand continuing light and prices showing a declining tendency. The spasson thus far has been favorable to a large production, and the offerings bid fair to continue liberal for some time to come. The following quotations were furnished: furnished: Pull cream:..... Purt skim.....

Part skim.
Full skim.
Low grades.
COAL—No improvement in the demand was noted.
Consumers are still nolding off for lower prices, and are only taking such quantities as are required for current use. We again quote:
(Esne and nut. 1988)
Erie and nut. 1988
Erie and Brier Hill. 6.8
Baldmore & Ohio. 5.6
Baldmore & Ohio. 5.6

Braff block

Winnington

AGE

Minnington

Minnington

Minnington

Minnington

Minnington

Wishington

Wishington

Wishington

Minnington

Juotations: COPPER. Putent cut-lonf. Granulate Do. not su

Blackstrap. Choice New Orleans molasses Prime do.....

Preen-cured hides.... Damaged hides.... Caif, P B.... Dry-salted, P B.... OILS—Remained quiet with prices same as on the day before. We quote: Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test. Carbon, Hinnis legal, 150 degrees test. Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white. Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white.

chickens.

SEEDS—Timothy was steadier, with sales for August at \$2.10, and for September at \$2.00. Spot was caree, and quotable at \$2.562.35. Humarian was firmer, selling at 70c, with little offered. Millet was quiet at \$0.560c. Flax was quiet at \$1.2561.25 for spot, and \$1.15 bid for September.

SALT—Was in good request and steady:

LIVE STOCK. CRICAGO. Hops. 21,715 20,003 20,003 20,000 20,000 Total. 20.983
Same time last week. 22.500
ShipmentsMonday. 2.500
Tuesday 2.007
Wednesday 2.419
Thursday 4544 2,727 4,100

ALBANY, N. Y. June 18.—CATLER—Receipts, 13,15s; against 12,105 has week; some really flue bunches of natives are among the receipts; market showed has advance of 4c per lo at the opening, but afterwards declined like per gwa. Sales were made ranging at 4,75cs.50. 54.75:65.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 17.000, being 1.000 more than last week; trade active; fair to fancy sheep, 54.5:65.25; lambs in good demand; lower prices; choice lots Kentucky, 57.25. Later lambs sold at 8.003.70. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 18.—Birwiss Receipts, 4,000 head. Prices further declined \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{ic} \) on good and choice steers, and \( \text{log} \) \( \text{log} \) on lower crades. The market closed heavy, with about 40 car-loads unsold; extense range Sablyce, highest mark from 41 picked steers from Chicago 1,438 pounds. Exporture used, 1,00 fat steers at 9\text{log} \) and \( \text{log} \) \( \text{log} \) and to-merrow 2,05 live cattle, 2,70 quarters beef, 215 live sheep, 500 carcasses multon. heep, 500 carcasses multon.

SHEEP Receipts, 430. Demand very moderate;
roncessions were in order. Sheep sold \$25c per 100;
pounds; lambs, 527c.
SWINE Receipts, 1,000; none on sale alive; feeling St. LOUIS.

St. LO BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, June 18.—CATTH—Receipts, 1.700: market dull; prices 10effs; lower; sales mixed butchers', 4.57%; good shippers, 44.5064.70; Texass, 54.55.
SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4.400: market dull and drooping; prices 5/c lower; heavy. Sheep very dull; fair to good clipped, 43.304.11%; choice to fancy, 4.5065.07; several cars unsold.
HOGS—Receipts, 6/00; market opened active; lossed dull and lower; Yorkers, 54.5064.50; heavy and medium, 54.5664.50; ohiefly at 34.50; fair ends, 55.556.
EANSAS CITY.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

June 18.—Hoos—Active and firms
rommon, \$12561.5; jight, \$41564.25; packing, \$1306

A5; butchers', \$12564.15; receipts, 1,200; shipments, INDIANAPOLIS

LUMBER. The carso market was inactive and nominal rester-day, no vessels arriving. There was a fair inquiry, and all grades were quoted sizedy. Some round lots of lumber have been bought on the other aide of the

The yard market was active and steady. Some note common grades firm, saying the difference be-ween yard and cargo prices is not vide enough to over the cost of transferring the stuff from the docta and second clear, 2 and 3 inch... second clear dressed siding. dressed common dressed.
rds, 13-inch and apwards.
boards, 10612 inch.
boards, 10612 inch. m stuff. 20:30 fee

gies, standard and choice...

BY TELEGRAPI FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chic

Special Dispatch 20 The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11:20 a. m.—FLQUR—No. 1, 12s;

No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN — Wheat — Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s

9d; spring, No. 1, 2s 8d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 2s 10d;

No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Gorn—New,

No. 1, 5s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Evening—COTTON—Quiet but

treaty at 512, 1026 13-13d; cales, 7, 100 Nales; speculation PROVISIONS—Pork 68s. Lard, 35s 9d.

Liverpool, June 18.—Evening—Corron—Quiet but steady at 613-1606 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,703.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, except corn, firmer; California white wheat, 8s 3d,63s 10d; do club, 3s 3d,610s di; red Western spring; 3s,63s 6d; red Western winter, 9s 3d,610s. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 2d.

Canadian Prass—6s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 60s. American lard, 36s 9d.

5 9d. CHEESE—Fine American, 63s. TALLOW—Fine American, 53s.3d. REFINED PETROLEUM-7%27%4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24. RECEIPTS—Past three days—Wheat, 220,000 quarters; YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, quiet and

American, 175.00.

ARNOD FABRICS—At Manchester, quiet and LANDON, June 18.—REVINED PETROLEUM—656d.

LONDON, June 18.—REVINED PETROLEUM—656d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—88d.

ANTWERP, JUNE 18.—PETROLEUM—1856f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Livering 18. Petroleum, 18.—1.29 p. m.—Westber fine.

Breadstaffs dall, except corn, which is firmer. Wheat—Winter, 18. 346 gibs at Corn, as 2d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 230,000 centals, 175.000 being American.

Liverpools, June 18.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter is 11d; No. 2 spring, 98 dc; No. 3 do, 88 10d. California declined id. Corn tatong at 58 dd. Carnoes of coast—Wheat not much doing. Corn in good demonstrated of the control of the contro

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dealings in what were within remarkably narrow limits, notably so in winter grades, which met with a slow call from shippers and speculative operators, and lost 1/61/1/6, closing heavily on freer and more urgent offerings. Spring wheat continued in favor of purchasers. Cable advices of rather an adverse tener; 52/60 be No. 2 Milwankee spring, 81.568.1.8. Corn vory brisk; business at a further improvement of 469/60, generally 1/60, closing firmly on comparatively moderate offerings. Oats attracted more attention, and ruled quite time, in instances galings a tribe; No. 2 grade in highest ravor; No. 2 Obleago quoted at the close at 20/60 bid, and 260-280.4. Ray quoted as before.

Provisions—Hog products more sought and highest ravor; No. 2 Obleago quoted at before. Provisions—Hog products more sought and highest ravor; No. 2 Obleago quoted at before. Provisions—Hog products more sought and highest properties. In the state of NEW YORK.

TALLOW-Steady; 634 sti 3-16c. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Md., June 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; Western superfine, E.1562.5; do extra E.264.60; do family, E.566.55.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, but closed easy; No. 2 Western winter red, spot. H.2562.1M; June, H.2562.1M; June, H.2562.1M; June, H.2562.1M; June, S.2562.50; July, St.2562.50; August, 515.5156; steamer, 48. Oats easier and dull: Western white, 403-4056; do mixed. 286330; Pennsylvania, 603.418. Res attends 246.256. BALTIMORE.

rib sides, \$6.75@7.00; do packed, \$6.375@5.575@6. Bacon-Shoulders, \$6.75; clear rib sides, \$7.75; hams, \$11.20 \$1.00. Lard, \$c. BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed,

BUTTER Steady; prime to choice western, peaced, 19415c.

EGGS.—Higher at 13:014c.

PETROLEUM—Cruise nominal; refined, 54c.
GROCHLIES—Course steady and frm; 15to carroes ordinary to prime, 125;6155c.

Sugar excited and advanced; Vancing; A soft, 574c.

WHISK Y.—Quise at 81.1161.11

FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer steady; cotton, 5-164; flour, 2-84; grain, 5d.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 2:08 bris; wheat, 36,960 bu; corn, 23:56 bu; cota, 4,100 bu; ree, 174 bu.

BIIPMENTS—Wheat, 98,100 bu; corn, 40,300 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 27,450 bu; corn, 88,100 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 18.-FLOUR - Quiet; super-fine, 81003125; XX, \$4003425; XXX, \$4503475; high grades, \$5.0045.8716.

GRAIN-Core quiet and weak at \$28550. Oats quiet CORN-MEAL-Dull at \$2.35.

HAY-In fair demand, ordinary, \$12.00013.00; prime, \$15.00017.00; choice, \$19.00020.00.
PROVISIONS-POYS active, firm, and higher; held at \$12.00. Lard quiet, but steady; fierce, 75ec; keg. 75e. \$12.00. Lard quiet, but steady; fileree, %er ker Ric. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, \$150, packed, \$1.51, 65.00. Ulear rib quoted at %for clear sides, ic. Bascon active, firm, and higher; shoulders, \$96; clear fib, 74c; clear, \$c. Hams Sugar-cured dull; canvased, \$94, \$11c.

WHILST, "Standy," Western rectified, \$1.003.10. GROCERIES—Coffee steady with a fair demand; Ric canvoes ordinary to prime. Placelike, Sugar-Bemand active; common is good common, \$4,60% fic fair to fully siar, \$6,45% fic. Molasses dull and nominal, Rice nominally uncolarged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—FLOUR—In rather more demand from local consumers, but without improvement in prices. Rye flour quiet at \$4.004.00 GRAIN—Wheat fittle more active; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.244; No. 2 red, June, \$1.244 bid, \$1.254 asked; July, \$1.135, bid, \$1.135 asked; August, \$1.056 bid, \$1.10 asked; September, \$1.055 bid, \$1.10 asked, Corp.—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed on track, \$1.00 asked; rejected, \$0.000 bid, \$1.10 asked, Corp.—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed on track, \$1.000 asked; rejected, \$1.000 asked; september, \$1.000 bid, \$1.10 asked, Corp.—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed on track, \$1.000 and \$1.000 asked; rejected, \$1.000 asked; september, \$1.000 bid, \$1.000 asked; september, \$1.000 bid, \$1.000 asked; september, \$1.000 asked; not rejected, \$1.000 asked; PHILADELPHIA

Se. PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer at \$1.11.
RECEIPTS—Flour. CD bris; wheat, \$2.00 bu; corn.
15.00 bu; oats, \$5.00 bu; rys. 1.00 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, \$5.00 bu; corn. 154.00 bu. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, June 18.—FLOUR-Steady; family, \$4,75

65.00; choice to fancy, \$5.00,5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, \$1.00 cash; \$1.00\color \$1.00\color

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 18.—FLOUR-Dull; Western superfine, Fl.2863, 73; common extras, \$4.0343.9; Wisconsin extras, \$4.054.59; Wisconsin extras, \$4.556.55; Minnesota do, \$5.056.75; winter wheats—Ohio and Michigan, \$5.056.75; St. Louis, \$5.056.75; spring wheat patents \$4.056.75; winter do, \$1.056.75; spring wheat patents \$4.056.75; spring wheat \$4.056.75; spring whea

patents, \$15038.25; winter do. \$10027.25.
GRAIN-Corn steady: mixed and yellow, \$4652.
Oats dull; No. I and extra white, 445039; No. 2 white, 506359; No. 3 white and No. I mixed, \$1652.
Buttery Chairman Chairman Company ( BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 21 c34c; ladie-packed choice, 17st Fe; common to good, 14st lic. ROSS—Western fresh, 11st lic. RECEITES—Flour, 4,500 bris; corn, 184,000 bu; wheat 4,000 bu; wheat SHIPMENTS-Flour, 800 bris; corn. 116.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUIS Sc. HAY—Dull and unchanged; \$12.000 16.00.
PROVISIONS—Fore in good demand as \$11.00011.50.
Lard quiter, but first, prime steam, \$7.00. Bulk means firm; shoulders, \$1.12%; clear rib, \$6.65; clear, \$7.30. Bulk means firm; shoulders, \$1.50; clear, \$7.50. Clear, \$7.50. Fauss—Sugar-cured, \$1.50. Clear, \$7.50. Fauss—Sugar-cured, \$1.50. Whitsey—Sugar-Sugar-cured, \$1.50. Whitsey—Sugar-sugar-cured, \$1.50. Sugar-cured, \$1.50. Sugar-

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Cetton—Quiet at 113/2.
FLOUIS—In fair demand and prices higher; family, \$1.7024.05; fairs, \$5.1563.75.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red \$1.12.
Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 334,6252. One dull; No. 2 mixed, 336. Rys quiet at \$50. Bariey dull and nominal; new fall, 016/75.
PROVISIONS—Pork stronger and higher at \$1.00.
Lard firm at \$5.75. Bulk meats strong, and higher at \$50.085.08 Bacon in good demand and a shade higher; \$5.00, \$7.54, \$7.75.
WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher; \$1.07.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER-Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June IS.—FLOUR—In tair demand.
GRAIN—Whest firm: opened Me lower, and closed
quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.00; No. 1, \$1.02; No. 2
do, 1956; June, 1956; July, 85/50; August, 85/50; No. 3
Milwaukee, 56: No. 4 at 750; rejected nominal. Com
stronger but quiet; No. 2, 35c. Outs steady; No. 7 at
25c. Rye declined 4cc, No. 1 at 1056. Barriey quiet but
steady; No. 2 fail, 10c. mess pork, \$10.65 cash and
July; 86.75
August, 156. August, Lard, 87.70 cash and July; 86.75
August, Chief but steady; \$4.000 cash and July; 86.75
FERGUSTE—Wheat to Buffalo, 04/5c.
FERGUSTE—Wheat to Buffalo, 04/5c.
SELPMENTS—Wheat, \$5.50 bu; corn. \$2,000 bu; onta,
\$500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 18. GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1,00%; amber do, \$1,12%; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, \$1,13; June, \$1,12%; July, 28%; Angust, 55%; September, 16%; No. 3 red, \$1,05; No. 2 red mixed, \$1,00. Corn steady; high mixed, \$1,00; No. 24. 41%; spot June, \$1,50; No. 2 white, \$3,50; rejected, \$1,00; June, \$ TOLEDO.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., June 18.—GRAIN—The Price Ourrent reports: Whent-Receipts, 4400 bu; shipments, 5356 bu; market slow; No. 2, cash. 36; July. 76c; No. 4, cash. 36; O. July. 75c. Corn-Receipts, 5400 bu; shipments, 252 bu; dully No. 2, cash, 35(c) July. 2746.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat neglicesed; Sl.B asked for No. I hard Duluth; Sl.6. for No. 2 Milwankee; car-lots No. I white Michigan sold at Sl.M. Corn dull; boat-load June at 344c asked; 355 ceash; 355c bld. Oats offered at 374c for car-lots. CANAL FURINKES—Unchanged and prim.

PEORIA.

PROBIA, Ill. June 18.—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher; high mixed, 352,354c; mixed, 354,635c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 252,254c. Rye firm; No. 2, 353,655c.

HIGHWINES—Stendy at FLOT. DETROIT, June 18.—FLOUR—Dull at 18.006.28.
GRAIN—Whest heavy; No. 1 white, SLO asted
June, 11.884 bid; July, 21.094; August nominal; milling No. 1, \$1.094 asteod. Receipts, \$4,000 bu; shipmants,
1,000 bu.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1
white Michigan, \$1.2061.21. Corn nominally unchanged. DETROIT.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, June R.—GRAIN—Wheat firm: No red, R. W. Gold. Corn steady at 20,425c. Oats weak at 25,635c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—CUTTON—Firm; midding. 1154c; low midding. 1154c; good ordinary; 154c; net receipts, 74 baties; sales, 1,20; stock, 90,55; weekly net receipts, 4,46; gross, 4,75; exports to Great Britain, 4,65; Continent, 15,700; cocawise, 5,284 sales, 8,701.

NEW YORK, June 18.—COTTON—Net receipts as all United States ports during the week, 20,40 tales, leady year, 4,001; total receipts as all United States ports or durie, 4,512,000; last year, 4,613,00. Exports from all United States ports of durie, 4,512,000; last year, 4,613,00. Exports from all United States ports of durie, 4,512,000; last year, 15,600; local exports from all United States ports, 2,600; local exports, 15,600; doctor as all barerior worms ballet for Greet Helman, 30,40; last year, 84,00.

Liventuolic Jone 16.—Cottor—sales of the week.

pandard white PITTABURG, rm: \$1.15% at WILMINGTON, Firm at 25%c. THE

side His -Why the Delegates atorship. for the Vice-Pr Garfield has, to thing of that which so many fifteen. Those the Conventor forces beaten h another, and w

at the Sens was shartered, which anti-mad worked, and pr of the Western which the twen on the block as upon them in the comprehension for Vice-Presidit was Mr. McCanti-Grant New at the machine

nonthation, m. Logan or Emer machine ring of for Vice-Preside out of the Cam It is clear than out fully under Arthur stands do they compres York opposition head of the tied either a Grant headed the tied given over to I nominated and the tied to be they be seen to be a very beautiful to the compression of the tied of

men were as a Gen. Arthur is the hands of understood ou Gen. Arthur h in New York C been arrangin Mnited State & Mr. Constitution in New York, to temachine Repu Archur should sgainst T. C. P. Ing's selection obliged to ma but, with Gen. be made direct man like Judge ling's delegate gates from M. Gre, a race t future vantage Conking could him in the Sea age would the Arthur has too Conkling, and in a fight for Arthur is quite

HOW BIDDY lived there thr was always the "Wan time, comes down, a 'so many stipe a sice, soft par enough, there soles for me ti soles fo

questions.' I wid that I up him wan shoot foot by the stip "Thin I shu peeped through Print I shu
peeped throug
peas joost a
aff his clot
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the windy was
the windy was
the screen.
down at the he
"Afther a v

"Afther a velothes, I see I 'Ye lift the r tieman's white on the pavens ye made iv hit enough, an' that they have "It was an what would hout would hout well as the see of the s

"It was an what would have was an what would have but mesel?" back parfor book parfor hold for a filled to the to filled to fi

OUR-Quiet and do extra, R.76a but closed easy; 481.24; June, B. 22 481.24; June, B. 22 480.481.094; Corn Western mixed, Mc; August, 510 d dull; Western chnayivania, 602 Ivania . \$17.00 esspork at \$11.75 ers, \$4.87%; clear (\$7.37%, Bacon— 15; hams, \$11.25@

estern, packed, ed, 84c. m; ido carroes excited and ad r steady; cot-6,950 bu; corn.

10,300 bu

t, 92,000 bu: corn. rp, 154,000 bu. ady: family, 84.75 25211.00 cash; \$11.30 at \$4.25, \$6.00.00. Lard firmer at \$6.00. eat, 11,000 bu; corn, bu. nest, 3,000 bu; corn,

li Western super-1024.59; Wisconsin \$5.0066.75; Winter 165.59; Hilnois and 86.25; spring wheat peries, 21@34e; ladlea, 164,000 bu; wheat, m, 116,000 bu. o; choice fancy.

e at 953\$1.00. Corn ted, 40c. Oats dull; c. Rys dull; No. 2, Quiet at 1136e.

m; No. 2 red, \$1.12.
3814@30c. Oats dull; ic. Barley dull and higher at \$11.00.
a strong and high-mand and a shade Or; \$1.07. E. H. fair demand.

de lower, and closed

B; No.1, \$1.62; No. 2

August, \$556; No. 3

cted nominal. Corn

ats steady; No. 2 at
de. Barley quiet but

k, \$10.65 cash and ash and July: \$0.75 rn, 52,000 bu; oats, Wheat weak; No. 1 \$1.12½; No. 2 red uly, 18½c; August, \$1.06; No. 2 red red, 41½c; No. 2 at c. 53½c; rejected, 2 at 31½c; No. 2 85,000 bu; barley, n, 96,000 bu; bar-

o Tribune.

AAIN—The Price
4.470 bu; shipcash, 40c; July,
—Receipts, 5,000
ash, 25,0c; July, Wheat neg-uluth; \$1.06 for Michigan sold at 344c asked; 4c for car-lots.

firm and high-14635c. Onts Rye firm; No. De5.25. SLW asked Dminal; mili-i; shipments.

eady; No. 1

i middling.

libic; net
So; weekly
Great Brit28i; sales,
ipts at all
sales; last
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i from all
last year,
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at all libiat Livers
American
un.

the bales; American, 30,30); speculators took 41,000 rate besporters took 3,50); forwarded from ships; direct to spinners, 13,40; actual export; 11,000; receipts, 35,000; American, 21,000; total stock, p. American, 301,000; amount affoat, 355,000; ricas, 30,000. DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The ueneral market remains niet, but brown sheetings, tickings, etc., were mover more freely from agents' hands. Prints dull, but the prised coltons, lawns, etc., doing fairly, and ses ginehans in good request. Men's wear woolens limited demand by ciothiers and Jobbers. Foreign, codi continue quiet and stapic dress fabrics steady.

LADELPRIA. June 18.—WOOL—Firmer: Ohio, syrania, and West Virginia double extra and date: extra, 45656c: medium, 8256c: coarse, Yew York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western and Comments and Machine, 85656c; tinwashed combing and delain, 85656c; tinwashed combing and medium, 8565c; tub-washed combing and property of the second pulled, medium, 85636c; tub-washed combing and property of the second pulled. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged:
madard white, 110 deg. test, Sc.
PITTABURG, June 18.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude
m: ELDé at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8)46.

TURPENTINE. ON, June 18.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Inside History of Gen. Arthur's Nomi-gation-Disappointment in the West -Why the Anti-Conkling New York

paston—Disappolatment in the West

Why the Anti-Conkling New York

Belegates Favored Arthur—The Sen
jorship.

Oursepandence New York Evening Post.

Cancago, June 18.—Gen. Arthur's nomination
for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen.

Garded has, to the Western Republican, somening of that inexplicable mystary about it
which so many persons found in the puzzle of
filteen. Those who watched the proceedings of
the Convention, who saw Mr. Conkling and his
forces besten back from one point of attack to
mother, and who were throughout half amused
g the Sonator's discomfitures and half indigman at the persistency of himself and his
nind-termers, are contented to dismise
the apparent anomaly with the cuplanation that it was a sop to Cerberg.

But the explanation of the represent it. These
were itself manufactured the roughout the proceeding limit the machine throughout the prodine, its master half.

By the nomination of Mr. Garrield the machine
was stattered, and that day of salvation for
which anti-machine men had hast. To the mind
of the Western Hequillican the anckines with
which the twenty New-Yorkers and changed
and the Western Hequillican the stateman changed
fout and prayed dawned as ast. To the mind
of the Western Hequillican stateman changed
publicans the embodiment of political incorpassance. In the heat of the battle between the
disconsisting the stateman changed
from and joined merchant stateman changed
from the case of the properties of the con
game, in the heat of the battle between the
disconsisting merchant stateman changed
from the machine were berto the noninations
for the President were berto the noninations
for the President were berto the Convention,
if was Mr. McCarthy who was
all-firms New-Yorkers to deal a care the year
and forms New-Yorkers to deal a care the year
along the properties of the convention,
if was Mr. McCarthy who was
also provided the state of the properties of the
distribution of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the
din

lary, are ye here vit?' Yis, sir, 'I'd say, 'an' where lise would I be?' why, I didn't know but wan ly thim thaves had come an' carried ye aff,' led asy, 'm' where lise would I be?' why, I didn't know but wan ly thim thaves had come an' carried ye aff,' led asy, 'm' well, wan day, it was a Moonday, an' I was a washin, an' the door-bell rung, an' I wint up an' opened he door, an' there stood as nice a young man as ye'd want to see, vid a lovely white coat on any and washe,' Goodmornin'; is the given the coat on any asy she,' Goodmornin'; is the since, sir,' says I, 'He is not, sir,' it the lady within? Says I, 'He is not, sir,' it had he within? Says I, 'He is not, sir,' asy, I, Says he, 'If ye plaze, what's the name iv the family is livin here? Says I, 'Shure, an' can't ye see for yersel' whin the big door-plate is starin, ye in the face? 'Ah! yis,' says he; 'Avery, is it? 'The same, sir,' says I; an' I be-sin shuttin' the door, for I thought by this time hed betther be goin' about his business, and lit me go to me washin.' 'Stead iv that, any he, as impertinent as ye plaze, 'An' how many is there in the family? 'Thin I answered him pretty short, 'Divil a wan but us three, "I wan had as ye a few lim pretty short, 'Divil a wan but us three, "I wan had as ye a few lim pretty short, 'Divil a wan but us three, "I way he, 'I'll joost stip inside and ask ye a few lim pretty short, in the show and an' young the parion blinds, an' there he was he was he went in the family.' Thin I asswered him ye will have a sum in the stips.

"Thin I shut the door quick an' locked it, an' peped through the parion blinds, an' there he was hoove, an' sint him sprawlin' to the wing soren. Thin he wint aff. lookin' up an' don' at the house, an' wint in next door.

"Afther a white, whin I was hangin' out the come in here mad he will will be stips."

"I wan as want, while, whin I was hangin' out the lookin' and liegant silver pitcher, an' goblets all lined will gant silver pitcher, an' goblets all lined will be be comin' in for, and no one

are, but Mr. Avery was a very pleasant L. C. ri.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Beginning to Manifest Firmness Again.

Shortages on Grain Cargoes Recently Shipped Out of Chicago.

The Sailmakers Strike for an Advance Fifty Cents Per Day.

Local and General Notes in Abund HOME GATHERINGS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE PRETIBETS.

Yestordsy the downward lendency in grain freights suffered a check; principally because of the fact that the accumulation of tonnage had been worked off. Under the influence of a good demand, combined with a limited supply, an advance of M. cont over the rates of the previous day was established in the afternoon, and it is altogether probable that the same agencies may lead to another slight advance to-day. Engagements: To Builho—Schooners Vanderblit, M. I. Wilcox, Daniel G. Fork, and propeller Grantic State and tow, corn at 6 cents; propeller Plymouth, corn at 64 cents; schooner Chency Amea, and tow, corn at 64 cents; schooner Lotte Wolf, Mary Collins, and Homer, and propeller Reanoke, spring at 64 cents. To Collingwood—Schooner A. Mosher, corn at two-thirds of the Buffalo rate. Capacity 20,000 bushels wheat and 275,000 bushels work. Mary Collins, and Homer, and 275,000 bushels corn. Business in coarse freights was dull, because of a carcity of vessels, su ch as is likely to occur at least once in each week with the departure of a large fleet. Rates remain unchanged. The charters reported pesterday were the schooner W. B. Ogden, lumber from Muskegon to Chicago at \$1.65; schooner Gerritt Smith, lumber from Manistee at \$1.575.

MORE SRORTAGES.

The schooners Libble Nau and Evaline were found to be short on their cargoes when they arrived at bushels. The vessels fonded here with our at the Seavern's warehous the possibility of failing short.

Captains of tags which proceeded to and beyond Grosse Point. From Manistee at Rolling abort.

ANORE DRIFT.

Captains of tags which proceeded to and beyond crimency, and at the possibility of failing short.

ANORE DRIFT.

Captains of tags which proceeded to and beyond crimency, and at the countries of decrease Point of the short of the proceed to an adequate of the possibility of failing short.

ANORE DRIFT.

Captains of tags which proceeded to and beyond crimency, and the process of the proceeding process of the proceeding proce

the line of the defit for lows.

Day before yesterialy the journeymen sailmakers of this city made a demand upon their employers for an advance of 30 cents por delir employers for an advance of 30 cents por delir employers for an illihetto they have been allowed \$2.50 per day. Hereafter they expect \$3. In case where the demand refused the men quit work, and the result is that say the property of the lofts are suffering from a scarcity of wishes of the men quit work, and the result is that she had been allowed \$2.50 per day. The first had been a promptly completed with the johnson. Backman \$4.0. It remains to be stated, however, that out of haif a dors making to be stated, however, that out of haif a dors allowed the say of the men were Messry. The property of the property

and seaport towns.

THE CANAL.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Arrived—Montank, Lockport, So bris flour, 185,00 lbs meal; Niagara, Depue, 4,800 bu cora; Messenger, Depue, 4,800 bu loth, for Chilhertha, Da,000 bingles; Morning light, Havans, 38,657 ft lenger; Pallas, Peoria, 70,000 ft lumber; E. S. Easton, Peoria, 82,381 ft lumber; Peoria et al. 18,181 ft lumber; E. S. Easton, Peoria, 82,381 ft lumber; Peoria, 82,381 ft lumber; Peoria et al. 18,181 ft lumber; Peoria

Building at Black River, is about ready to be jaunched. Her general dimensions are: Length of Ree!, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; and depth of hold, 18 feet.

The schooner Gueiph, recently suak near Fairporkhas been libeled for Hold. It sulvage by John W. Warner, owner of the tug Effie L. and of the Worthington steam-pump.

The kate Grant, a new soow built at Comeant, put man appearance at Cleveland Tuesday, the cost Holds is 6f feet long, 18 feet beam, and is owned by Holds in the Holds of the Worthington and her property of the Holds of

· LAKE PORTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT. June 18.—Passed up—Propeller India, steam-burges S. E. Sheidon and consort. Iron Age and consort, and schooners Colimbian. Smith and Post, Roda Stewart and schooner Empire State, St. Peter, Morning Light and barge, Huron City and barge, Berington and barges, Benton and barges, Minneapolis, schooners J. H. Beck, Bismarck, Alexander, J. M. Eute sinson, James Couch, Minerai State, J. Walters, I. N. Foster, Ganges, Jane Beile, Thomas Quayle, Canton, Angus Smith, Mediator, M. M. Beck, C. J. Maglil, Cecilia.

Lassed down-Propellers Avon, Lowell, Jay Gould, Google, Campbell, Newburg, and schooner F. A. Gould, Google, James Fiske, Jr., steam barrees Raleigh and Google, James Fiske, Jr., steam barrees, Raleigh and Consent, Vienna and consort. Young and barries, T. H. Schann, Northerner, Michigan and barries, Ralina schooning Bolivia, T. R. Marriti, C. H. Johnson, Wabash.

policies. PORT DALHOURIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT DALHOURIE, June 18.—Bound up—Schooners thandom, Kingston to Chicago, light; James Wade. Chicago, coal; Comanche, do; Emeraid. Mariotte to Chicago, coal; Comanche do; Emeraid. Atharines, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Alma and Mandes, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Alma and Mandes.

real, general cargo.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 18.—Passed up—Steamer
City of Cieveland.

Passed down—Propeller Atlantic.

Arrived—Schooner Reinder.

Gleared—Propeller John Glidden and schooners H.

J. Webb, Sophia Minch, Florida, Emma Mays.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CHAYBLAND, O., June 18.—Arrived—Propellers Pacing, County, Lowell, Chicago; Vienna and schooner Verona, Anguette, ore,
Cleared, Popellers H. D. Comberty, Escanaba;
Anna Smith, Marquette; Winslow, Buluh, Lowell,
Escanaba, Mich., June 18.—Propellers H. Flubugh,
coal, Brightte, Marquette; Winslow, Buluh, Lowell,
ESCANABA, Mich., June 18.—Propellers Mary Jarecki, W. L. Brown, Nahashi, Schooners E. C. Hutchinson, Ewectheart, John O'Nell, Stampede, Pulaski,
John Schuette.

Cleared—Propellers Mary Jarceki, W. L. Brown;
Schooners Jessel Linn, Fleetwing, E. C. Hutchinson,
Sweetheart, John O'Nell, Stampede, Pulaski,
Sweetheart, John O'Nell, Stampede, Pulaski

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON.

June 18.—Arrived—Schooners Man
sanilla, from Chicago, 112,46 bushels corn.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BAY CITY, Mich. June 18.—The tug Crusader, with
the schooners, Michigan, Coyne, and Nicholson, arrived to-day to load sair for Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO. PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Shebeygan, Manitowec, sundrice.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundrice.

Stmr Flora, Kenosha, excursion party.

Luc John Leatham, Sturgeon bay, towing fug.

Luc John Leatham, Sturgeon bay, towing property fug.

Luc John Leatham, Sturgeon bay, towing property fug.

Luc John Leatham, Sturgeon Bay, towing property fug.

Luc John Leatham, Luc John Lake, Immber.

Luc John Leatham, June Lake, June Luc John Leatham, June Luc John Luc John

Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries, Prop G. P. Heath, Saugates, sundries, Prop Messaugates, sundries, Star Abelov gan, Maritowe, sundries, Star Abelov gan, Maritowe, sundries, Star Alpender, Muskegon, sundries, Top Bismarch, Menekaunee, for Bismarch, Menekaunee, for Bismarch, Menekaunee, for F. F. Scherholm, Star Allerholm, Star sebr Lady Punferin. Kingston. 21,800 bu corn. 125 bi Sebr Lady Punferin. Kingston. 21,800 bu wheat. Sebr E. Blake. Kingston. 22,100 bu wheat. Sebr F. D. Barker. Kingston. 20,148 bu wheat. Prop Columbia, Collingwood. 18,500 bu corn. a dries.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Testimony of Judge Black as to Gen. Garfield.

The Hon. Jeromish S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is a life-long Democrat. He is to-day one of the ablest men in the Democratic party, and is one of the most acute and most experienced lawyers in the country. For twenty-dre years he has been familiar with Washington affairs. In the Credit-Mobilier suits he was the counsel of McComb, and knew all about every matter connected with that corporation. He had no professional relation to Gen. Garfield and was his political mutagonist. Judge Black, however, is a man who appreciates character, and for this reason he felt callent upon as a fair-minded man, to write Speaker Blaine a other relative to Gen. Garfield's slieged connected with the Credit Mobilier. Judge Black was a man to write Speaker Blaine a other relative to Gen. Garfield's slieged connected with the Credit Mobilier. Judge Black was a month or currently and the sessions of the Committee investigation concerning Mr. Amer use of the Credit Mobilier. Judge Black was from the Credit Mobilier gumers, and upon its commend to our reaction. The committee investigation concerning Mr. Amer use of the Credit Mobilier. I believed that General Matter and the Credit Mobilier. I believed that General Matter and the concerning Mr. Amer use of the Credit Mobilier. I believed that Gounded not dust the since seeman and the concerning Mr. Amer use of the Credit Mobilier. I believed that Gounded not had the substance of the integrative to on my confidence in his integrative, but on some special knowledge of this case. I may assome special knowledge of this case. I may assome special knowledge of this case. I may assome special knowledge of this case. I may not one of the case against bim lacks the post of the case against bim lacks the post of the case against bim lacks the significant of the transpace of defraudin a fing of grant decided in produce with anything which my mannager connected with anything which my mannager connected with anything which my mannager

anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and willfully joined the fraudulent association in question. J. S. BLACK. HON. J. G. BRAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Personal Magnetism in the Kidneys. Personal Magnetism in the Kidneys.

"Magnetism plays a very considerable part, as everybody knows, in politics, and is sometimes produced as an ample substitute in a candidate for nearly every other quality he onghi to have, it has never, to our knowledge, been accurately defined, nor has its precise source been pointed out. A quack-medicine man has now come forward, however, to supply this great want, and is judging from his advertisements, prepared to supply "personal magnetism" to all comers. He says, "It is not the result of will power, nor of any special forces, because many persons who have little will and less mind are personally very magnetic." He concludes that it comes from "some powerful union of the chemical elements which takes place in the System, and this union takes place in the Kidneys: "they are the seat of magnetic power in the body." Destroy the kidneys," he justly observes, "and you destroy the personal magnetism which they alone can produce. This is a new truth observer will confirm. The duty of every politician, therefore, who knows that his talents or character furnish him with no claim to office or public condidence, is to provide himself with thoroughly magnetic kidneys at the opening of the canayass, which we learn he can readily do by preclasing or procuring from the committee of his party a few bottles of the medicine in question.



Wasting Diseases,

SUCH AS Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Deblity, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Biarrhea, Dyspepsia, or

LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER, Are positively and speedily cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Attention has been called to the fact that, inasmuel as Salas of Hypophosphites are more readily absorbed by the sys em, they are better indicated as anxiliaries by the sys em, they are better indicated as anxiliaries with which to improve the Blood, and generally cure Wasting Disasses, than all other preparation from Phosphorous And since Phosphorous enters he largely into the animal economy, it becomes per excellence the best vehicle with which to associate the other vitalizing insratients of aeaithy Blood, Nerva, and Muscle. In Fourtheast Syrup of Hypophosphites are combined all the substances found necessary to insure robust health and whereas it was invented with a view to supply overy deficiency, it certainly has performed some wondered cures.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar fame; no other preparation is a substitute for this greder any circumstanceion is a substitute for this greder any circumstanceion is a substitute for the name and address, J. I. Fill. LOWS, St. John, N. B., on the veillow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holds its the paper before the light.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. ing the paper before the light.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Six for \$7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

L. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, Cincinnati, 0.

of charge. Canvas Cot



Requires No Pillow. Width, 27 in. Weight, 15 lbs.

Price, \$2.00. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 5, 7, & 9 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL. NORMAL COURSE IN MUSIC,

By the Hershey School of Musical Art.

Hershey Busic-Mail, 83 & 53 Madison-st. Chicago.

Extra Summer Term of Five Weeks, beginning July
7. Teachers and Music Students should not lose this
pare opportunity. 86 for the Full Counting Including
citals, Chambuc Lectures, Pinno, Organ, and Song Recitals, Chambuc Lectures, Pinno, Organ, and Song Recitals, Pinno, Organ, and Pinno,

YALE COLLEGE. Written Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College and the Scheffield Scientific School will be held in Chicago and in Cincinnation Friday, and Saturday, July 2016, 18 on Friday. The examination of Cincago will be the College of the Windows of the Union on Cincago will be Keat washington-at. fourth floor locage of Law, No. 36 Keat washington-at. fourth floor on the Cincinnation of Cincinnation address the Secretary of Vale College, New Haven, Conn.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Entrance Examinations will be held in Cincinnett June 34 and 25 for students in the Western States. Applicants will please report to Prof. W. R. Nichels at Chickering Institute, Georgest, Cincinnat, O. at 9a. m. June 24. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, President.

PREPARATION FOR THE

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Is a specialty at Chauncy-Hall School. 29 Boylston-st., Boston, Mass. The Fifty-third Year begins Sept. 8, 1880. At the recent examination for admission to the institute, this school presented the largest number of candidates of any school in the country, and every one entered without conditions.

T. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Law Department of Washington II. Striff. Fouriers in Annual Term commences Wednesday, October 15, 1889. Course of Study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Students admitted to sculer class on camination. Triffion, 820 per term. Adress, MESER HFFCHLOUS, Dean of Faculty, 8. Louis. CHECARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 and 1529 Sprince etc. Philadelphia.
on Ancient and Modern Languages taucht. French
language of the family. MADAMS DHERIlidy, Franch



Nervous Debility---Gray's Specific Medicine,



GIODO REWARD End Blooding techning Ulcorated or Protecting of the United States of Protecting of Language United States of Protecting of Language United States of Sta

HOTELS.

Wholesale Dep't.

Previous to Inventory, and to Gain Room, we will Offer this Month the Following

JOBS: 500 gr. Rubber-Tipped Lead Pencils, \$1.45 gross. 1,000 doz. 6-qt. Pressed Milk Pans, 90c

500 doz. 10-qt. Retinned Rinsing Pans, 500 doz. 14-qt. Retinned Rinsing Pans, 500 doz. 17-qt. Retinned Rinsing Pans, \$4.50 doz. 5,000 Reams Writing Paper, all grades,

500 doz. 2-Button Kid Gloves, all sizes, \$2.75 doz. 750 gr. Stove Polish, 75c gross.
100 doz. Corsets, colored or white, all sizes, \$3 doz.

Job Lot of Cloth-Covered Fans, polished

and carved sticks, at \$1 doz. 1,000 doz. Dover Egg Beaters, \$2 doz.

1,000 gr. No. 4 Blacking, \$4 gr.

750 gr. No. 0 Shears, \$4.50 gr. 750 gr. No. 2 Shears, \$7 gr. 750 gr. No. 4 Shears, \$10 gr.

1,000 doz. Japanned Dust Pans, 80c doz. 500 sets 4-Ball Croquet at 42c set. 500 sets 8-Ball Croquet at 75c set. 155 doz. Buck Saws at \$4.50 doz. 800 doz. Cotton Towels at 45c doz.

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The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend (No. 5) of one percent on the ten million dollars (\$10,00,00) copital stock of this Company, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars (\$10,000,00) copital stock of this Company, or affir cents per share, out of the fifth month's net earnings, payable at the Mining Trust Company on the Zed instant.

Transfer books will close June 19 and reopen June 22.

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Blush proposals of further information will be furnished on application to this office.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Public notice is bereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholder so it his Sherwood School Furniture Company, held at his office in Chicago on Saturday, May 26, 1880, it was unanimously voted and cossolved by such stockholders that the name of said Company be changed to Onto Butt Company; that the votes in favor of such change of name represented by the whole capital stock of all the votes represented by the whole capital stock of all the votes represented by the school of such change of name has been filed in the office of the Secretary of Sate of Illinois, and also in the office of the Recorder of Sate of Illinois, and also in the office of the Secretary of Sate of Illinois, and also in the office of the Secretary of Sate of Illinois, in the manner and form as required by law; and that hereafter said Company will be known and designated as the Ohio Butt Company, and under that name and style will hereafter transact and carry of its business.

President of said Company.

H. C. JUNE, Secretary. MISCELLANEOUS.

NO PAY!! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail. free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no new THE HARRIS REMEDY CO.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manbood, etc. I will send a recipe that will covered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the BSV. JOSEPH T. IN-MAN, Station D, New YOLK Cit.

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Mail (via Main and Air Line). Toll am 100 pm Leave. | Arrive.

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9:00 am. 1:00 pm.

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### THE HOME.

A Fair Specimen of a Peculiar Marriage at Charidan, III.

Advice to the Girls Who Are Always Hunting for Beaux.

Some Hints on Forming and Preserving True Friendship.

Educate the Women to Provide for Themselves and Be Independent of Man.

Notes and Queries-Information Want-

ed and Furnished. IN THE MOONLIGHT.

Ah the mellow silver moonlight, Falling on her flushing face, Lighted eyes of witching beauty With the light of Love's own grace.

Long we lingered in the evening, And all life seemed free from care. While the star beams wove around us

On her cheek the roses blossomed Paler far than in the day. Loving light fell on her forehead, In the moon's soft, shining ray, Like a tender dream of beauty, Every smile that beamed on me; I could linger in the moonlight Through all Love's eternity.

oftened rays upon her tresses.
White and sliken in their beam, semed like fairy valls, that from us. Hid the future like a dream, ily hands so fair and waxen, Gave to mine their their thrills of bliss, 'hile her lips my own in rapture, Met in Love's first, sweetest kiss.

Years have passed. Again I linger Neath the moonbeams sad and lone, While the breezes in the branches Like such restless spirits moan. And the fairies of the moonlight Weave their dewy blossoms sweet the grasses, o'er a dear one
the grasses, o'er a dear one
Who lies sleeping at my feet.
LYDIA F. HIRMAN.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at flice for the persons whose names appear . Those living out of the city should send eir address and a three-cent stamp, upon re-ipt of which their mail will be forwarded. ts of Chicago can obtain their mail by ing at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

rs. Lucy S. Crosby, Amber, A Reader.

PECULIAR MARRIAGES.

"BECAUSE HE IS SO GOOD."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,
REIDAN, Ill., June 14.—We have had a sensaon in our community in the form of a mar-iage. People can scarcely believe it, when hey hear it. Mrs. Dupe has married Sill Toper! ete mystery. Let me tell just a few of the articulars, and perhaps some of the wise and ansible members of The Home can give some She is a "grass widow," and is king.—more so than the average lady. ood-looking.—more so than the average lady, be has a great deal of self-esteem (or at least eople have given her credit for having it), apears well in society, and has always been in ood society. She is a Christian lady, and has lways taken an active part in church matters, be has been ambitious to be one of the leaders all affairs where she is concerned. She is inependent of the support of a husband. She has son who is a young man, only two years young than his stepfather.

they need our help. Friends should share a fail affairs where she is concerned. She is in sepondent of the support of a husband. She has so now he is a young man, only two years younger than his steptator.

The fail steptator.

The share his share he share his his possibly and share a shadow of an appearance, and has no ambition to appear, and looks decidedly unpolished and rusty. He has no place in society, and is intemperate in the use of intoxicants and tobacco, and is very profane. He is liliterate and irreligious. No one can remember of can be share and the share of can share his share and the share of can share his share and the share of a man share his share and the share of a man marrying a woman who is not his count in society.

They are shrewd enough to know better. They condemn woman for the very first appearance of evil, and if women would do the same by men, there would be, in the course of the next century, a great reform in society and a great improvement on the reform in society and a great improvement on the reform in society and a great improvement on the reform in society and a great improvement on the part of a man marrying a woman who is not his count in society.

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HUNTING FOR BEAUX. WORD TO THE GIRLS AND A REPLY TO "HELENE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Amboy, Ill., June 14.—I noticed in last week's Home the letter signed "Helene," and wish to say a word in reference to it.

It is too bad Helene cannot find a beau, as she appears to want one so badly.

But if she will take my advice she will take care of berself, as I have not the least doubt she

care of herself, as I have not the least doubt she can, and let all the foolish, nonsensical beaux take care of themselves; and I am willing to wager she will be much happier and better off in the end than if she had all the beaux in the wager she will be much happier and better off in the end than if she had all the beaux in the world. Is it not far better to devote one's life to seme noble work or to helping some poor fellowbeings than be thinking of nothing but "How am I to catch that young upstart?" who very likely has not enough to pay his nonest debts with, let alone keep a wife; but such are always the first to marry.

It is very much the same with the other sex. Mother must dradge all day in the kitchen, wear the commonest kind of clothes, economize in every possible way so the daughters can play the fine lady in the parlor to some young fellow, who may perhaps be captivated or somehow induced to take one of them for a helpmate, who, after she is all fast (it is not so easy being divorced as it is being married), cares nothing for her only as she adds to his coinfort and pleasure. Look at such women as Florence Nightlingale or Anna Dickinson and a host of others. Is it not far better to minister to those who everywhere need help, and devote a life to doing good, or say perfecting oneself and making a study of some one thing, as, for instance, elocution, than to be under the thumb and finger of and have to pet and pamper a lord of creation in his every wish, who on the slightest provocation flies in a rage, and vents his anger on you, and you by marrying have given him the privilege so to do? It did not used to be so, that the whole aim, thoughts, and ambitions of young people from the ages of 16 to 21 was marriage. Now why this change? It is surely not a good one. You carcely find any boys and girls nowadays. They are nearly all miniature men and women. Never mind if that sister wants the beaux, let ber have them and welcome. No great loss. I warrant she will be tired enough of their foolishness before long; but about her saying she shought it time every one was asleep. Now, "Helene," don't feel hurt or angry at what I have said, but go ahead and strike back with all your might.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

HINTS ON FORMING AND PRESERVING IT.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
Ton, Ia., June 13.—Sunday in the country,
les from that dear mother of mine,—what
cot liable to do? Shall I write you of this

tre-naning. Wicked! I hear Oriena, Aunty Lincy, Kirtie, and others of The Home exclaim. Not at all, my dear Christian friends; wait intil I tell you. We're in the same predicament he boy was whom the minister caught hunting or squirreis one Sunday. The minister said: My boy, den't you know it's wicked to hunt on anday; and do you think you'll eaten him? "The boy replied, "Wicked! 'tain't wicked; sich him? 'Course I'll eaten him. Got to catch

him. Our minister is coming to dinner to-day, and there ain't no meat in the house." So with us. We've got to catch the fish in or-der to have them for supper. We're all out of meat.

collent think of going on the proposed excursion unless Chat was one of the party. Could I, Chat?

What has become of Forty Years and Bittersweet? I have often wondered if the latter was a man. Can any one tell me?

I am well satisfied that Maud Meredith is one of the very nicest widows in the world, kind and greate, loving and lovable. What days of suffering she will pass 'canse I was with a fishing party Sunday! Poor Maud!

The day is beauliful, and from my seat under a friendly tree I can watch the others of the party as they land every now and then one of the finny tribe. Some of the party call Frankle every time they make a very good or very poor catch, and I run to see, not knowing just when I'm going to be fooled.

The boys seem to be enjoying themsetves; and I love to watch them; their joyous laughter and jolly talk sounds good to my ears; and if they are doing any wrong I fall to see or know it.

Sitting thus under the trees I fell to moralizing thave not felt like fishing on friendsnip. Who are our friends? How shall we know and how shall we treat them? The term—a friend of mine—is universally used and abused about as often as used. We speak of casual acquaintances, people we have known an hour or a day as friends. Are they such? Granting that lasting friebdships are occasionally formed on short acquaintance, is it not the exception and not the rule?

True friendship means more than a speaking

acquaintance, is it not the exception and not the rule?

True friendship means more than a speaking acquaintance; is of vastly too much importance to rush into unthinkingly; and while we would have perfect freedom of thought and interchange of opinions among acquaintances, and not half the restrictions that now surround the entrance into good society, we would not desire but a few friends, and the few, good and stanch ones. We make a vast distinction between acquaintances and friends. We are attracted, oftentimes unthinkingly and unknowingly to ourselves, toward some congenial spirit, whose exterior is pleasant (humanity is preeminently a sociable animal), who on better acquaintance, and as time unfolds his character, show points we cannot approve and morals we are decidedly opposed to. Of such it is wrong, an injustice to ourselves, to try and make a friend, while we may still treat him in a polite and affabe fraunce.

In selecting our friends we should (and especially the young) be careful to select those who

are decidedly opposed to. Of such it is wrong, an injustice to ourselves, to try and make a friend, while we may still treat him in a polite and affable manner.

In selecting our friends we should (and especially the young) be careful to select those who have good morals and decided character, who cannot be led into questionable society, or into doing questionable acts. Select those you can admire and respect for their good qualities of heart and head. Don't neglect the head. A person constructed with a good heart, without a balance-wheel in the head, is a dangerous article to place in this every-day world. He will do much harm. He is as unreliable as a vessel without a rudder loose in the Atlantic with a gale blowing. You never can place any dependence upon his actions. He is continually on the "lookout" for unknown breakers, and soon or late such a one meets a wave he cannot surmount or get around, and founders, carrying with him, in the wreck, friends and loved ones, who cannot protect or help themselves. Be careful of a good-hearted, whole-souled man, without a balance-wheel in his head.

Have character (the most necessary virtue) yourselves, and demand it in your friends.

You of my readers who remain at home (and I hope most of you do), surrounded by father and mother, brothers and sisters, and friends of years' standing, through good report and evil report, through prosperity and adversity, little know, and still less appreciate, their value to you and your happiness. To such who fail to appreciate I would say, have a care. The day may be nearer than you know when they will be absent,—possibly dead. Then you will find to your sorrow how dear they were to you.

Prize and treat your friends while with you so you will have no vain regrets to utter when they are gone and your regrets are valueless. Give to them, while with you, that love and attention their character deserves, and the absent friend will not haunt you reponchfully, asking for that love which you have crustily withheld or failed to show.

As a

not see any good they have accomplished, but I suppose they have, as rood always comes from earnest, true hearts, even if it cannot be seen immediately.

If women could vote I would want to, but I fail to see how voting is going to belp matters much. The leaders of Woman Suffrage say it will help the cause of temperance, the fallen, and all others in distress. I have not such great faith in women. Earnest women are but a handful to the multitude of thoughtless, ignorant, careless, or afraid of Mrs. Grundy kind. Then there are many more good women who would vote but would not dare or would not eare to feel the censure their husbands would heap upon them, especially should their ideas differ in regard to the one to be voted for. I hope to see the time when voting will only be tolersted where intelligence and sobriety arc. In no other way can we have an intellectual, grand Government. I think a person should be sober, never under the influence of liquor, and able to fully understand, what, why, and for whom he votes. When you see, as I did once, a man so drunk, so little of a man as to have his ticket changed three times before he cast his vote, I think it is time for good men to take it into their hands to have a change.

My idea is, that woman should, first, help herself more, and not wait for some man to come along and do the little things that she can do herself. Woman makes herself helpless and inefficient in the eyes of mea, even if she is not so. By helping themselves I do not mean the doing of those things that had better be done by man. Second, women should educate their boys to a true appreciation of womankind, young and old. Third, let every girl be educated to do something well, whereby she can make an honest living for herself. With such a foundation to build upon, in a few generations there will be a higher, truer, nobler Government than the sun ever shone upon, and there will be come heresif, and indicated enough for some branches; for others I am not strong enough; and for what I could be imperatio

DANIEL M'FARLAND. REMINISCENCES OF THE RICHARDSON TRAGE DY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
GOLLAD, Tex., June 10.—Underneath every
leaf is a goblin, and hidden from view somewhere amid the tangled skein of an eventful life are pictures of many strange experiences which a word, a line, a laugh, or a dream may suddenly awaken. Is it not so? Old memories that were completely forgotten return with all the suddenness and force of an electric flash the suddenness and force of an electric flash which has encircled the earth. Where have those old thoughts been stored away during all the intervening years? What becomes of the soul in the interregnum, when sleep or coma has shrouded the body? I have seen many people resuscitated after they were said to be drowned. Were they really restored to life? and, if so, did the spirit partake of the body's sleep? or did it enjoy a brief flight to the celestial regions only to be summoned back to earth? In that case what became of its newly-acquired knowledge?

Pardon me for asking so many perplexing knowledge?
Pardon me for asking so many perplexing conundrums. The man with the Greek alfabet (Eta Beta, etc.) for a name suggested them. His allusion to Daniel McFarland recalled to my mind the first time I ever saw that unhappy man. It was only a few years ago, in an Indiana town. I was hard at work on some proof-sheets one avaning when he came into the office with a

Who Murdered Morgan?—Thurlow
Weed Tells All About It.

Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer-Press.
NEW YORK, May 23.—"I know how Morgan was killed," said Mr. Weed, "and where and when he was killed, and who killed him. It was a droadful murder."

"How do I know?" he asked, repeating my question. "I know because the criminals themselves confessed it to me before they died."

"Is it possible?" I said. "Will you tell the public about it?"

"Yes; I have told it partially before. It was in 1834, about five years after the sudden disappearance of Morgan, that, on my trial for libeling the Masons, two men volunteered to be my witnesses. One of these men was John Whitney."

I think Mr. Weed said the other was the man who had charge of the old fort where Morgan was confined by his captors.

"I invited them to eat some oysters with me after the trial, and while we were at the table John Whitney consented. In reply to our urgency, to make a clean breast of it about the murder of Morgan. He declared the terrible secret had been a burden on him day and night, and then he told who the men were who left the lodge one dark night to put Morgan out of the way, lest he might reveal the secrets of the Order. He said he was one of the men. The others were Col. William King. Garaide. Howard.

manuscript article on "Political Beonomy" which he was desirous, he informed me, to see in print. One minute's hasty reading furnished sufficient evidence that the communication was the work of a superior mind and a trained hand. Another rapid giance at the shrunken, faltering form and worn-out clothing prompted the question, "Who sent you here with this?"

I regretted the question instantly, for he replied with the quiet dignity of a Prince:

"No one sent me, sir; the manuscript is my own."

"No one sent me, sir; the manuscript is my own."

"No one sent me, sir; the manuscript is my own."

"I beg your pardon," I reptied, "but you are a stranger, and I was, of course, mistaken."

He flung a half-defiant look around the room and said:

"You need not apologize to me; the world has always been mistaken, always will be. What does it matter? My name is Daniel McFarland." Instinctively I recognized him, as the scenes in that nearly-forgotten tragedy came trooping back. The personal interest which has clung to that man's name is remarkable. For several minutes I sat staring at the small, lithe figure, so badly attired, at the massive, intellectual head, surmounted by a profusion of gray, ourling hair; the pieroing, restless eyes and courtly bearing which had long since become famous, and rendered him one of the most noted characters in American criminal jurisprudence.

I scarcely heeded the man before me, for my mind was busy with the many acts of that fearful tragedy in which he took such a prominent part; the passion, the anguish, the awful descontion that plowed those deep wrinkles in his sensitive face and wrecked his brilliant career! Can one ungenerous woman do all this without regret? I reflected. Can she forget entirely the yow registered at the altar to love, to honor, and to bey this man? Does not the shadow of this man? Does not the shadow of this would say solemnly in court what he had said to me.

"It was nearly thirty years afterward when I met John Whitney in Chicago, when I was there at the Couventon in 1800. He came to me and said he wanted to make a careful confession for me to write down, to be published after his death. There was nohody else he dared to trust it to, he said. I agreed to commit his dreadful secret to paper as soon as the Convention adjourned. The hour it adjourned he was waiting for me at my hotel. I was in the depths of disappointment, and was busy with a hundred things, and I told Whitney that I should come back to Chicago shortly, and would then attend to it. We exchanged letters after that, but he died suddenly and I never saw him again."

"The Chicago papers," I said, "ought to look up his relatives or friends there, and see if he left any document or told his secret."

"Yes," he replied, "it would be well. It is strange, by the way, that every one of those five murderers is dead, and all but one died violent deaths. Col. King committed suicide, and Garside was kicked to death by a horse."

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.

part; the passon, the analysis of the passon in the angular career. Can one ungenerous woman do all this without regret? I reflected. Can she forget entirely the yow reristered at the altar to love, to honor, and obey this man? Does not the shadow of this man, wandering about the world with the awful brand of Cain upon his brow, or the mute, white face of murdered Richardson, rise up to haunt her dreams in the lonely vigils of the night? Can she realize that the iron wheels of her victorious Jugernaut has crushed the life-blood from two warm hearts? Poor Richardson's fate was the happier of the two, I thought. To see her on the stage one cannot believe that she is penetrated with any very active remorse; and yet how can we know? The human heart is a sealed book, and action often belies reality. Still, I am forced to believe that the average woman of this progressive age is incapable of any intense regret as she "gazes on the ruin she has wrought" in the realm of the affections. There are only a few women in the world at any given time who are magnetic enough to exercise this fatal charm, and they are never content and happy. Adulation and its resultant absorption in self crowd out and extinguish the steady glow of tender affection and leave their possessor to the cold isolation of self-completoness. McFarland drifted away and was lifted up by that great Eleey mosynary Asylum for wrecked and ruined humanity.—A temperance society, and it placed him once more upon his feet, but I doubt if he could stand. From creeping so long he had forgotten how to walk. The society sent him out as a temperance lecturer, and he did some efficient work (he has a noble mind), but "the curse was on him." and he failed, not from lack of ability, but because he wanted an incentive.

I have seen it stated in various papers that he went to see his former wife in a theatre at Leadville, and was so overpowered with emotion that he fainted and had to be carried out. The story is probably wanting in truth. I accompanied him, on one occasion Enormous Value of a Commercial Union with the United States-A Strong Statement of the Advantages to Canada. MONTREAL, June 15.—To the Editor of the Toronto Globe: Having established, in a general way, that our national interests would necessarily be improved by free trade with the United States, I improved by free trade with the United States, It now beg to answer your statement that commercial union would not raise the price of our great staple commodities, the produce of the farm, the minies, the forests, and the fisheries. One would have supposed that the great benefits conferred on Canada by the late Reciprocity Treaty could not possibly have left the shadow of a doubt on the cost invertence for the De-

fits conferred on Canada by the late Reciprocity Treaty could not possibly have left the shadow of a doubt on the great importance for the Dominion of securing the most intimate commercial intercourse with our prosperous neighbors. Ever since the repeal of that treaty Canada has been steadily losing ground, and if has been the undoubted policy of every successive Government to obtain its renewal at any cost. And why should they have desired, above all, the free entrance of the great American market, with its \$0.000,000 of consumers, if it could not raise the price of our staple commodities?

Let us first take the produce of the forests, and we will find that during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, we exported to the United States \$4.231,484 worth of fumber, on which our lumbermen had to pay a duty of \$2 a thousand feet, representing a very large proportion of their net profits. The Hon. Senator Skead, President of the Ottawa Board of Trade, has stated officially that a commercial union with the United States would be of the greatest possible advantage to the lumber interest of Canada; and well could be make that important statement when he himself has manufactured at his own mills 14,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, on which a duty of \$2 a thousand represents the very large amount of \$27,000 duty to be paid to the United States, under present circumstances, for Senator Skead's privilege of supplying the American market. Every man of business connected with the lumber trade knows full well that our enterprising and prosperous neighbors are the best customers for our pine timber. They

American market. Every man of business connected with the lumber trade knows full well that our enterprising and prospersous neighbors are the best customers for our pine timber. They know affi dippreciate its qualities and value to their full extent, and purchase it readily. On the other side of the Atlantic, on the contrary, there is yet a strong prejudice against our pine. Austrian, Swedish, and Norway timber, as well as the American pitch pine, are to be found in every lumber-yard on the Continent, but very little, if any, Canadian pine is in demand. Oak and hard woods are generally employed in house building in preference to our light, soft woods, which are so popular on the American Continent. Hence the overwhelming importance of the United States market to our present inexhaustible supply of pine timber. Under those well-known circumstances, there is not a single lumberman in the land who will deny that the free entrance in the American market of the produce of our forests would raise the price of that great staple commodity, to the extent of the duty now paid on its delivery on the other side of the line.

If we take the produce of the fisheries, we find that our exports to the United States have been last year \$1.399, 190, on which no duty has been paid, in consequence of the treaty existing between the two countries. But it is well known that a joint resolution is being now submitted to Congress, authorizing the President of the United States to reimpose the duties on Canadian fish and fish oils on account of the Fortune Bay difficulty, and then will not our fishermen lose a large proportion of their earnings in paying the American duty on every transaction with their best customer?

Our exportation of the produce of the mines to the United States to reimpose the duties on Canadian fish and fish oils on account of the Fortune Bay difficulty, and then will not our fishermen lose a large proportion of their earnings in paying the American duty on every transaction with their best customer?

Our exportat

WANTS TO KNOW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

St. Charles, Ill., June 10.—Where and how is Hamburg edging made? Is it machine or handmade? Please somebody who knows, not one who guesses, answer.

Mrs. H. S. FREEMAN. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, June 16.—1 write to ascertain if you have not "valuable information" to impart relative to any article to remove superfluous hair from the face without injury to the skin. Please answer in next issue of The Home, and much oblige "Too Much Hair."

MISCELLANEOUS. CANNING GRAPES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKPORD, June 15.—I would like to know through the medium of The Home how to can

grapes so that they will be a pleasure instead of

WANTS TO KNOW.

SUPERPLUOUS HAIR.

BARY SONG WANTED. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 14.—In The Home of

June 12 "A Reader" asks for the words of the "Fly Song," which I inclose. [It can be had by applying to the conductor of The Home.] Can some one send me the song "Baby Skies are Mamma's Eyes"?

ALVABET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna,
CHILLICOTHE, Mo., June 13.—"A Reader," at
Brighton Park, asks where she can find a copy
of the poem beginning "Baby by, here's a fig."
The words are to be found on Page 22 in Bryant's
"Library of Poetry and Song." Yours, 623.

"SHALL I HAVE MY TEETH FILLED?"

"SHALL I HAVE MY TEETH FILLED?"

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 7.—I am suffering to a limited extent with an affliction, and, like hundreds of others under similar circumstances, feel constrained to resort to The Home for advice. One of my front upper teeth has commenced decaying. I do not wish to see it go to entire destruction, yet I am afraid to have it filled by a dentist. I have known a great many who had a dentist fill their teeth, but which decayed nevertheless. Will somebody let loose on this subject? And in case "filling" is advised, let the most proper material be named. Yours respectfully.

TEXAS CACTI.

TEXAS CACTI.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, III., June 13.—1 desire to do the readers of the Home—or those interested in flowers—a kindness. I have spent part of several summers in Texas, and have become really infatuated with the beauty of the cacti growing there. About Austin, in that State, are seven species, all of which are spiendid bloomers. Of echino cactus, I have found two species; of echino cactus, I have found two species; of echino cerens, two; and of opuntia, three.

I resolved that the readers of The Home should have the opportunity of getting these beautiful bloomers, and so persuaded a lady there to gather them for The Home readers, which she promised to do at the cost of collecting and postage,—say from 25 cents to 40 cents, according to weight, for each specimen. The address of this lady—who is herself a reader of The Home—is Mollie Dawson, Austin, Tex.

THE CHIMAED TIME

THE SUMMER-TIME.

O the Summer-time to-day
Makes my words
Jes' flip up and fly away
Like the birds!
Taint no use to try to sing
With yer language on the wing,
Jes' too glad for anything
But to stray

But to stray
Where it may,
Thru the sunny Summer-weather of the day!

Lordy! what a Summer-time
For to sing!
But my words flop out o' rhyme,
And they wing
Furder yit beyont the view
Than the swallers ever flew,
Er a mortal wanted to—
'Less his eye
Struck the sky.
Ez he kindo' sorto' thought he'd like to fly!

Ef I could sing sweet and low
And my tongue
Could twitter—don't you know?—
Ex I sung
Of the Summer-time, by Jings!
All the words, and birds, and things
That kin warble, and hes wings,
Would jes' swear
And declare
That they never heerd sich singin' anywhere!
—John C. Walker in Kokomo Tribune.

Who Murdered Morgan !- Thurlow

an aggravation.

guesses, answer.

But the most important interest involved in a commercial union is the agricultural interest. The New England States, with a dense manufacturing population, not only consume all the food products of their own locality but import from the agricultural States of the Far West four-fifths of their surplus field productions. Thus only 20 per cent of the surplus yield of the Western States are available for exportation to Europe, the home consumption being by far the most important market for the American agriculturist.

Western States are available for experitation to Europe, the home consumption being by far the most important market for the American agriculturist.

We, also, who are the immediate neighbors of the New England States, are in the best possible position to supply, at the highest market price, the immense demand of their manufacturing population for agricultural products. We have in our favor all the difference of a costly inland freight from the Far West to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia.

Although our farmers now have to pay 10 cents on oats, 15 cents on barley, 10 cents on peas, 20 per cent on horses, cattle, sheep, hay, and mait, 4 cents a pound on cheese and butter, 13 cents per pound on wool, still a large proportion of them have to submit to these excessive duties to find purchasers for their products. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that thousands of Canadian farms should be left untilled at this very moment, the proprietors themselves having given up farming as an unproductive employment for their labor.

It cannot be denied that under the operation of the late Reciprocity Treaty Canada has been most prosperous. Every article produced by our farmers, from an egg to an ox, found a ready market in the neighboring Republic at the highest market price. No ocean freight, insurance, or duties were deducted from the profits of the farming community; and the necessary consequence was that American dollars and cents were to be found in the pockets of every workingman in Canada. At one time we exported 11,000,000 of bushels of barley to the United States, at \$1 and \$1.00. Oats, hay, cattle, and poultry were exported in the same proportion.

Every farmer knows that, with the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, we have been practically excluded from our best market. In looking over our exportations to the United States, in 1879 they amounted to over \$31,000,000 in produce of the farm alone, out of which an average duty of 25 per cent has been paid, amounting to over \$3,000,000, which is a dead loss t

of 25 per cent has been paid, amounting to over \$3,000,000, which is a dead loss to our farming community.

Perhaps the Globe will maintain that these duties are paid by the American buyers, as if the comparatively insignificant quantity of our exportations could in any way influence the value of the immense preductions of the United States. On the last of Janhary 1879, the agricultural products of the neighboring Republic amounted to \$2,125,001,889 for fourteen articles only. Now, can our comparatively small exportations affect the price of these immense agricultural products? It is evident that whenever we sell a bushel of corn or a head of cattle on the other side of the line the Canadian farmer has to pay the duty to get his goods there, and he is now the leser of some \$3,000,000 mnually on his exportations annually to the United States. The moment we conclude a commercial union with our neighbors, thus wiping out the Custom-House line, we, the farmers of Canada, are the gainers for the whole amount, and probably for ten times more, for there will then be a demand for our products, hitherto impossible on account of the present prohibitive duties.

How, then, can the Globe maintain that a commercial union with the United States will not raise the price of our great staple commodities, the produce of the farm, the mines, the forests, and the fisheries?

J. H. PERRAULT,

Editor of the Canadian Emancipation Review.

A LOVE-SONG. I will not reason why I love, Or what I love in thee! There breathes some secret from above In every flower we see. Suddenly as we pass we own Some glimpse or seent divine: Such secret, to none others known, My heart has read in thine! ondon Spectator.

Dismarck's Big Dog.

London Telegraph.

One of the most important and generally respected members of Prince Bismarck's household is a huge hound, popularly designated "the Realm-Dog." This animal, his mighty master's inseparable companion, is stern of aspect and wrathful in disposition. He inspires fear, rather than love, in all men save one, and has acquired a somewhat formidable renown for having "collared" several eminent personages,—among them Prince Gortschakon,—whose appearance inspired him with distrust, or in whom his instincts revealed to him the entertainment of hostile purpose toward his lord. For his extraordinary intelligence in this respect he is highly prized by the Chancelior, who is known to entertain considerable faith in the accuracy of the Realm-Dog's judgment of human character. The other day, two delegates from Altona, charged with the presentation of a petition from that town to his Highness, were received Bismarck's Big Dog.

by Prince Bismarck in special audience. The Chancellor sat in his comfortable rocking-chair, the "Realm-Dog" stretched on the carpet by his side, while the delegates, Messrs. Nothnagel and Semple, took their seats on a leathern-couch facing his Highness. Mr. Nothnagel held a roil of paper in his right hand, and, being an energetic speaker, accustomed to emphasize his argument by resticulation, he waved his serol about while addressing the Chancellor, disregardful of the fact that his movements elicited several disapproving utterances from the watchful hound. Presently the dog rose with a fierce growl, whereupon Prince Bismarck, hastily interrupting his interlocutor's remarks, exclaimed: "Do put down that scroll, I beg you. My dog, like myself, enterjains a profound aversion to every kind of paper. He believes it to be a weapon." It is needless to add that Mr. Nothnagel promptly complied with the request, obviously to the satisfaction of the Realm-Dog, who forthwith subsided into his former peaceful attitude.

ns stated by Mr. Caird in our columns a few weeks ago. American produce of various kind wheat, and beef, and bacon, and cheese—had been for several years beating down in price or driving out of the market British produce But the same years have been years when the weather fought against the farmer on this side of the Atlantic. The farmer's friends have ac-cordingly comforted him with assurances that with the cessation of bad seasons would also cease the intensity of American competition. Mr. Caird has given his reasons for a contrary belief, and Dr. Playfair, writing before he had seen Mr. Caird's letter, repeats them independently. The past seasons have been such as no farmer could have stood against. Except, however, that the extraordinary scarcity of home crops suggested to merchants the profitableness of importation from the other side of the ocean, the loss of the summer out of the English year and the sudden inroad of American food are, in the view of both Dr. Playfair and Mr. Caird, to some extent a mere coincidence. The road once marked out between the Western States of the Union and the United Kingdom is sure, they are convinced, to be frequented hore and more, whatever English seasons may be. As water finds its own level, so will wheat, not to say beef. The United States contain 1,500,000 square miles of arable land, exclusive of land fit only for grazing. Of this space no more than 500,000 square miles are estimated to be land brought into a condition for cultivation. The rest of the huge expanse is calling out for farmers, who are certain to accept the invitation. A greater and greater acreage will yearly be brought under the plow, and a large proportion of the results will enter British markets. Land like the soil of Dakota and Minnesota, and the aeighboring Territories, is wealth which cannot be realized until it be conveyed to Europe in the form of grain. English farmers have been solaced with the promise that the fast-growing population on the other side shall soon absorb its own flour. Dr. Playfair computes that Americans might number a hundred millions without making a substantial impression on the overwhelming stores of nourishment which American soil conceals. At present only the gicanings are in sight. The land fillowed to yeld just what it will, a bare thirteen bushels an acre. With more careful and generous tillage another third may easily be added to inundate European Corn Exchanges. America, morrover, is a comprehensive word.

the converse content in the accument of the common control always and to control for place of the control of th

by Prince Bismarck in special audience. The Chancellor sat in his comfortable rocking-chair, the "Realm-Dog" stretched on the carpet by his side, while the delegates, Messra. Nothargel and Semple, took their seats on a leathern-couch facing his Highuess. Mr. Nothargel held a roll of paper in his right hand, and, being an energetic speaker, accustomed to emphasize his argument by gesticulation, he waved his seroil about while addressing the Chancellor, disregardful of the fact that his movements elicited several disapproving utterances from the watchful hound. Presently the dog rose with a fierce growl, whereupon Prince Bismarck, hastily interropting his interlocutor's remarks, exclaimed: "Do put down that scroll, I beg you. My dog, like myself, enterjains a profound aversion to every kind of paper. He believes it to be a weapon." It is needless to add that Mr. Nothangel promptly compiled with the request, obviously to the satisfaction of the Realm-Dog, who forthwith subsided into his former peaceful attitude.

BRITISH YS. AMERICAN WHEAT.

English Wheat-Growing Doomed to Extermination — The Overwhelming American Competition—Playfair and Caird Are Job's Comforters.

London Times, June 3.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, in the June number of Praser's-Magazine, confirms from the chemist's point of view the scientific agricultural conclusions stated by Mr. Caird in our columns a few weeks ago. American produce of various kinds

A LOCAL REMINISCENCE.

The Waite Forgeries at Brattlebore Call to Mind the Fate of the Old West-

ern Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

The voluminous account in Wednesday's TRIB-Brattleboro, Vt., caused by the alleged forgeries of its President, S. M. Waite, to the extent of a quarter of a million, has brought to light in an indirect way a scrap of local financial history long since forgotten, and many of the actors in which have long fine the actors in long since forgotten, and many of the actors in which have long since gone to that undiscovered country from whence no traveler returns.—The ample telegrams stated that Waite's "corruption dated back more than ten years, when it is alleged his brother got into financial irregularities in a Chicago bank or insurance company, which, it is said, were straightened out by the payment of \$70,000, the funds coming from the Brattleboro bank." The scrap of forgotten history is as follows:

tory is as follows:

For many years previous to 1863 there was in known as the which, by its charter, modeled after some of those granted by the Georgia and other Southern Legislatures, was permitted to transact both an insurance and banking business. The former it had abandoned; the latter it retained, and as its stockholders and Directors were well-known citizens and business-men it did a large business, and had it enjoyed the services of an honest Cashier would no doubt have con-tinued in business until the present hour. W. H. Waite, a brother of the S. M. Waite, of Brat-H. Waite, a brother of the S. M. Waite, of Brattleboro, was the Cashier, and had the unrestrained and unlimited management of the bank. His directors and stockholders had perfect confidence in his integrity and ability, and the bank did a good business. One of his peculiarities in the office management was the unbending rigidity with which he kept "tab" on the New York account. The statements received monthly from the Metropolitan Bank, in New York, with which it kept its Eastern account, he never would allow the bookkeepers or tellers to see, and they knew nothing of the status of the account except as it appeared on the books in their immediate charge. Mr. Fred Tuttle, a well-known merchant of this city, had at one time been President, and in 1894, the year referred to, was a Director. The nominal President was a Mr. James H. Woodworth, an ex-school-teacher, who has been dead for several years. Some time in July or August of 1864, Mr. Waite, the Cashier, resigned, and Mr. Woodworth assumed the active management of the bank. He was comparatively unknown to the enstomers of the bank, and his acquaintance outside was still less. About the last day of Scotember. 1844, at elegram was management of the bank. He was comparatively unknown to the enstomers of the bank, and his acquaintance outside was still less. About the last day of September, 1844, a telegram was received from the Metropolitan Bank of New York stating that the Western Marine & Fire Insurance had overdrawn its account some \$60,000. This intelligence was like a thunder-clap from a clear sky, for the officials of the bank were under the impression that the balance to their credit in New York was fully \$50,000, as shown by the books. With the hope of tiding through the difficulty, Mr. Woodworth shinned around among the other banks with the hope of securing a temporary loan of \$25,000. This he was unable to obtain, and on the morning of Oct. I, 1864, the bank closed its doors. Meantime Mr. Waite, who, it was subsequently said, had been largely interested in stock speculations and lost heavily thereby, remained in town, and when the failure became known kept himself retired from the gaze of any but his personal friends.

The announcement of the suspension created an immense excitement all over the city, but in no section of the town was it greater than in the old Tweifth Ward, the present Fourteenth. It was in the most trying hour of the War. President Lincoln's proclamation ordering a draft had been issued. and the aconic were raising

oney and give us some yarders partner in the After a long pariey. Waite's partner in the After a long pariey, waite's partner in the After a long pariety, waite's partner in the After a long pariety waite and the some pariety was sent to be a long to b After a long parley, Waite's partner in the lumber business and one of his bondsmen, Mr. George R. Roberts, since deceased, was sent for Legal talent was hastily summoned, and the result of the interview was that Waite turned over all of his property in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the bunk. There was a bitter fight over the amount that Waite actually owed to the bank. Finding it cheaper to appeal to arbitration than appeal to the Courts, the late John B. Rice was called upon to act as referee. His instice and impartiality on this trying occasion paved the way for his subsequent election as Mayor, and later as Member of Congress from the First District. In the final act of closing up the defalcation S. M. WAITE, THE NOW BRATTLEBORG

s. M. WAITE, THE NOW BRATTLEBORO DEFAULTS, appeared on the scene. What he contributed to his brother's relief was not them nor is now known here, and it is fair to presume that the statement in yesterday's dispatches is within reason, because it was understood shortly after the failure of the Western Marine that W. H. Waite, its Cashier, had lost heavily in specularing in railroad stocks on Wail street. The depositors of the Western Marine received 50 per cent in cash and a pile of assets of various kinds and qualities, with which they organized the Treasury Bank, of which Mr. McVicker subsequently became President. He sold out the institution some time before the fire to Ira Holmes, then President of the Manufacturers' National Bank. In this way and after four or five years' waiting the depositors received about the face of what was owing to them at the time Waite broke he western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

Waite shortly after affecting his settlement with his humblest-creditors retired from the city. When last heard of he was engaged in the coal business in a small way in Cleveland.

WHAT IS THE USE?

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ALW

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New Safe R

What is the use of all this eager strife
For place and power, since so soon we must
Resign our hold on all things—yea, on life,
And lie forgotten in the devouring dust?
What is the use, dear love?

What is the use of this unceasing quest For fame and riches, since we all must die And leave our gold? And glory, at the best, Is but a red flame in the sunset sky. Dear love, what is the use?

What is the use of hurrying so each day?
What goodlier thing is there in life than rest?
And care is waiting further on the way;
Full soon enough we'll reach the shadowed West,
What is the use, dear love?

What is the use of reaching past a bliss For unknown blessings from a world above? In such a little, the testing life as this What is the use of anything but Love? is the use of any to use!
Dear love, there is no use!
ELLA WHEELES.

GOD'S VOICE.

GOU'S VOICE.

God said, "I am tired of kings!
I suffer them no more;
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.
Think you I made this ball
A field of havoe and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants small
Might harry the weak and poor;
Lo! I uncover the land
Which I hid of old time in the west,
As the soulptor uncovers his statue
When he has wrought his best.
I will divide my goods!
Call in the wretch and slave;
None shall rule but the humble,
And none but toil shall have.
I will have never a noble;
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and plowmen
Shall constitute a State!

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Taking the Census.

New York Tribuse.

Interviews with some of the enumerators, at they came in with their final reports, broughtie light a number of amusing incidents. A large, red-faced Irish woman was found in a tenement house surrounded by a broad of children.

"Can you read and write?" inquired the sumerator.

erator.
"Indade I can," she replied.
"Then write your name here, please," addito
young man, offering a pencil.
"Oh, but I don't feel loike it, sir," was the reply. "Then will you tell me what your husband's occupation is?" "He's an ascinder and a descinder."

"A what?"
"Och! thin, he's a hod-carrier!" with a great BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL-



00 has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used Co-day, from North to South, from East to West, is the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

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